The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,833.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52	0
———— including postage	,,	72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town..	,,	28	0
———— including postage	,,	38	0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town..	,,	16	0
———— including postage	,,	21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	,,	6	0
———— including postage	,,	7	12
Single Copy for Cash	,,	0	4
Back Numbers	,,	0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second Ditto	,,	2	8
Third Ditto	,,	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions..	,,	0	2 As. per

line but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .. 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .. 4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding 2 ,, ,,
In the native languages, double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	31st & 4th
,, Kurrachee		,, Bushire	
,, Guadur		,, Linga......	
,, Muscat....		,, Bunder Abbas.	
,, Bunder Abbas.		,, Muscat	
,, Linga		,, Guadur	
,, Bushire......		,, Kurrachee......	
Arrive Bussorah		Arrive Bombay......	

The S. S. "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 Tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched as above, on 3rd proximo, at 4 P. M.

Bombay, 18th January, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about....... 11th and 25th.
,, Kurrachee on....... 10th and 25th.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 18th January, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST CEYLON MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
,, Carwar......	16	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Mangalore	17	,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Cannanore	18	,, Coconada	19
,, Calicut	18	,, Madras	23
,, Cochin	19	,, Pondicherry	
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Negapatam	24
,, Colombo	20	,, Galle	
,, Galle		,, Colombo	27
,, Negapatam	24	,, Tuticorin	28
,, Pondicherry		,, Cochin	29
,, Madras	27	,, Calicut	30
,, Coconada	29	,, Cannanore	1
,, Vizagapatam	30	,, Mangalore	1
,, Bimlipatam	30	,, Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam-ship "BURMAH," 1,025 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. H. Parker, will sail to Coast and Calcutta on 15th proximo.

The Steamer will call at Vingorla on coming and going till further notice.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th January, 1868

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Mandwa		Karunja.		Rewas.		Dhurumtur.		Oorun.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class ...	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class..	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	15
Third Class ..	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	6

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder, daily at 8 A. M. and Dhurumtur at 1 P. M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A. M. and Oolwa at 1 P. M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

NOTICE,—CONSIGNESS OF CARGO per Ship "TRAFALGAR," arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 18th Jan. 1868. Agents of Ship *Trafalgar*.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship "DULEEP SINGH," arrived from Liverpool are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once, to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Duleep Singh*.
Bombay, 18th January, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per "JOHN BELLAMY," CALVERT, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain CALVERT, will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.,
Agents of the Ship *John Bellamy*.
Bombay, 17th January, 1868.

BEAUTY! VARIETY! LUSTRE!

JUDSON'S CELEBRATED
DYE POWDERS AND CRYSTALS
are soluble in hot water, and do not spot.

Victoria, Rose, Magenta, and Violet 1s. 6d. per oz. bottle

Roseine.	Purple.	Blue.	Crimson.	Red.
Magenta.	Violet.	Green.	Canary.	Orange.
Fuchsine.	Mauve.	Brown.	Scarlet.	Phosphines

The wonderous beauty of these Chemical dyes is calculated to produce a revolution in the tinctorial art—for the dyeing of wool, silk, cotton, feathers, &c., they are invaluable. The attention of professional dyers is particularly requested. Bottles 1 oz. and 1 lb. each with full directions for use.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or wholesale of the proprietors.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19A, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Liberal terms to dealers. A complete list of 100 new dyes on application.

MATCHES.

BRYANT & MAY'S
PATENT SAFETY MATCHES
LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.
Trade Mark—an Ark.

BRYANT & MAY'S
VICTORIA PARAFFIN MATCHES,
SLIDE BOXES.

BRYANT & MAY'S
JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS,

All the above are carefully packed, and guaranteed suitable for the Indian climate.

BRYANT & MAY, LONDON E.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,
of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BABHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen....	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	,, 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk....	18	,, 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks......	16	,, 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	,, 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	15	,, 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	,, 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks......	28	,, 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings ..	3	,, 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	3	,, 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests ..	4	,, 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	4	,, 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants.......	6	,, 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants.......	7	,, 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	6	,, 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	,, 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts ,,	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts ,, ...	10	
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts ,, ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts ,, ...	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts ,, ...	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material.......	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars..	Rs.	7	0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium.......	,,	7	0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie.......	,,	7	8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic.......	,,	7	0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	,,	7	8
BADHAM'S West End	,,	7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf.......	Rs.	4	0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot ,, ...	,,	3	0
The Royal Satin Spot ,, ...	,,	4	0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace.......	Rs.	2
Guyots Leather Brace.......	,,	3
Guyots West End.......	,,	2
The Royal Courier Bag	,,	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas.......	,,	12 ,, 16
The Brighton Walking Stick.......	,,	2 ,, 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	,,	18 ,, 20
The Prize Colored Cambric ,, ...	,,	14 ,, 18
The Hemmed Stitched ,, ...	,,	16 ,, 18
White Cambric Handkerchief ,, ...	,,	10 ,, 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	,,	16 ,, 30
Gold Collar Studs	,,	6 ,, 8
Gold Shirt Studs	,,	14 ,, 30
Gold Scarf Rings.......	,,	8 ,, 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs.	,,	2 ,, 6

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

LANDED per Ship "SOPHIA JOAKIM."

HATS.

CHRISTY'S Black Silk Hats	Rs.	12	8
LINCOLN & BENNETT'S Black Satin Velvet Hats	,,	16	0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Black Satin Velvet Hats.	,,	16	0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Drab Felt Hats	,,	8	8
ELLWOOD & SON'S Helmets assorted.			
CHRISTY'S HATS, assorted.......	,,	4	12

BADHAM & Co.
Agents for Ellwood & Son.,

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

LANDED per P. & O. Steamer "BARODA."

Jouvin's Kid Gloves, made specially for B. & Co. sewn with thread. Doe and Dog Skin Gloves.

For Sale. Thomas's Sewing Machines. Rs. 225.
Apollo House. Bombay.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.
ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.
Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

LOST.—Near the Band Stand on the 19th instant, a gentleman's Gold Hunting Watch, by Jones, No. 40,041 with a neck chain attached, any person bringing the same to the undersigned will be rewarded.

G. E. PILCHER.
Victoria Road, Byculla.

NOTICE.—Gentlemen desirous of securing copies of the Photograph taken of the Elephants being shipped for Abyssinia can have the same by applying to the undersigned. Price Rs. 2-8 each copy, size of plate 10 by 8.

Views of the Carlee Caves, Elephanta Caves, Bhore Ghaut, Khandalla, Sholapore, Bombay, &c.

SYKES & DWYER.

PROPERTY IN ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. The undersigned will receive offers to 28th instant, for B. H. CAMA'S Trustees' fourth share of that large Building in the Elphinstone Circle, situated behind Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.'s premises. Plans can be seen at the Office of Messrs. Scott, McClelland & Co.

J. J. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Cast and Wrought Iron and Lead Piping, Bar Iron, Boiler Plates, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel, Steam and Hand Cranes, and Crab Winches, Steam and Hand Pumps, Steam Engines from 8 to 16 H. P., Leather Belting Contractors' Plant, Ornamental Cast Iron Gates, Railing, and Verandahs. Estimates furnished for all kinds of Machinery and Iron Work.

W. NICOL & Co.

GUSTAVE DORE.—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co. beg to invite inspection of the various works illustrated by this wonderful artist, consisting of the *Holy Bible*, *Milton's Paradise Lost*, *the Inferno of Dante*, *Elaine*, *Vivien*, *and Guinevere*, *by Alfred Tennyson*, *Don Quixote*, *Chateaubriand's Atala*, and other less important books.

CHEAP NOVELS & LIGHT LITERATURE, including the works of *Trollope*, *Bulwer Lytton*, *Grant*, *Cooper*, *Ainsworth*, *G. P. R. James*, *Miss Braddon*, *Dickens*, *Marryatt*, *Lever*, *Aimard*, &c. &c.

FRENCH NOVELS, including a supply of *Balzac* just received.

MILITARY WORKS.—The Field Exercise Book, pocket edition and the Musketry Instruction Book 1867 can now be supplied in any quantity.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY MAPS, mounted on cloth and folded in case, *each sheet* Rs. 6.

MAUNDER'S TREASURIES, comprising General Knowledge, History, Geography, Biography, Science, Natural History, Botany, and Bible Knowledge, forming a complete Portable Encyclopaedia in nine thick volumes, foolscap 8vo whole bound in calf Rs. 90.

*** Each volume can be had separately, price Rs. 10.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

(*Full Catalogue available*).

THERMOMETERS.

THERMOMETERS for general purposes, with Boxwood scale, each	Rs.	2	0
THERMOMETERS with Silvered scale, graduated as high as 210°, in japanned case, from Rs. 3-8 to		4	8
MAXIMUM THERMOMETER, Self-Registering, with Metal scale		10	0
MINIMUM ditto		10	0
DAY AND NIGHT SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER, on Boxwood scale, with Magnet ...		18	0
TRAVELLER'S THERMOMETER with Ivory scale, in case, 4 inch Rs. 4, 5 inch Rs. 4-8, 6 inch ...		5	0
Ditto ditto with Silvered Metal scale in morocco case, by *Elliott*, 5 inch Rs. 10, 6 inch ...		12	0
CIRCULAR THERMOMETER in leather case, watch size, 2 inches in diameter		12	0
DRAWING ROOM THERMOMETER, Ebony, with Ivory scale, 4 inch Rs. 3, 5 inch 3-8, 6 inch ...		4	0
Ditto Plain upright, with glass shade and stand for table		18	0

HYGROMETERS, RAIN GAUGES, ANEMOMETERS, OZONOMETERS, &c. &c., procured to order; particulars and prices can be supplied on application.

POCKET COMPASSES.

POCKET COMPASS, in square mahogany case, by *Elliott* 2 to 4 inches square, Rs. 3 to	5	0
POCKET COMPASS, in electro-plated case, similar to a watch, with leather travelling case, by *Elliott*, 1½ inch Rs. 12-8, 1¾ inch Rs. 15, 1¾ inch	20	0
POCKET COMPASS, in circular brass case, from Rs. 3 to	5	0
SUN DIAL COMPASS, in brass case, from 2 to 3 inches in diameter, from	5	0
CHARM COMPASS, for the watch-guard, of gold, from Rs. 8 to	35	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,

BEGS TO INVITE THE INSPECTION of a large assortment of Goods just landed per "DELAWUR."

MUSICAL BOXES FROM Rs. 10 TO Rs. 600, playing the most Popular English, Foreign and Indian Airs with Bells, Drum and Castanet accompaniments. A large collection of the latest improvements in their mechanical constructions.

BOHEMIAN AND FRENCH GLASS Ware, Porcelain Ware of the best Dresden Manufacture, A rich variety of Vases, Table Ornaments, Flower Glasses, Toilette Sets, Ring Stands, Ornamental, Tea and Coffee Sets, &c. &c.

FANCY GOODS, HAND LOOKING GLASS made to fold in a small compass.

OIL PAINTINGS, GOLD BEADINGS.

TUCKER'S PORTABLE AND PUNKA Reading Lamps fitted up with all extras in a strong Deal Wood Case.

HAIR BRUSHES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, Powder Puffs and Boxes.

ICE BOXES TO HOLD FROM 4 TO 20 lbs. a most indispensable Article for Railway Travellers.

KNIFE CLEANING MACHINES, WINE Coolers.

OIL CLOTH ESPECIALLY ADAPTED for Piano or Table Covers.

LEATHER CLOTH, GREEN, BROWN and Buff Colours.

STEARIN AND SPERM CANDLES. BAR Soap.

CORN FLOUR IN 1 lb. TINS. COCOA EPPS HOMŒOPATHIC.

DESERT FRUIT CANDIED AND IN Syrup.

DESERT CHOCOLATE. CRACKERS.

WALL PAPERS, 4,000 ROLLS FROM As. 6 to Rs. 4 per Roll.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND CHEROOT Holders.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS BY EVERY Mail Steamer.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

NOTICE is hereby given that on SUNDAY, the 26th January 1868, at 10 A. M., will be sold by Public Auction, by the Executors, the household Furniture consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Glassware, Earthenware, Surgical Instruments, Medical Books, Jewels, &c., &c., belonging to the Estate of the late Doctor Philipe Moraes at his residence, No. 120, situated at Ghuy Warree in Cavel.

On FRIDAY, the 31st idem, at 4 P. M., the said House No. 120, will be sold also by Public Auction, but if any purchaser wishes to buy the same by private sale preference will be given to a reasonable offer.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF THE GOSPEL OAK GALVANISED IRON.—(CORRUGATED SHEETS).—In consequence of an extension of the Works and a great economy in cost of production, a *very important reduction* of price, dating from 1st March 1867, is made, and this favourite Brand will now be found to compete on more equal terms of price with the commoner qualities in the market. Established in 1842, and is the oldest manufacture of Galvanised Iron in England. Obtained the *only* Prize Medal in the Trade at the Great Exhibition of 1862.

Gospel Oak Offices,
4, King William Street,

THE AKOLA EXHIBITION opens on 27th of January, the distance from Bombay is 362 miles per G. I. P. Railway. European visitors may reckon upon receiving every accommodation, for the Committee have engaged the proprietor of the Byculla Hotel to provide every necessary that will conduce to their comfort, the cuisine will be under the supervision of one of the best Cooks in Bombay. Breakfast at 9, Tiffin at 1, Dinner at 7, will be served in a commodious building near to the Exhibition and in which sleeping accommodation will be provided for visitors. Terms will be as moderate as is consistent with the accommodation, Wines will be Cutler, Palmer & Co's., Beer of Ind, Coope, Bass and Allsopp's.

JEEWUNJEE HORMUSJEE GUZDUR,
Proprietor of Byculla Hotel.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 31st January 1868, for the supply, by Contract, specified in the Schedule, for one year, from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869.

Tenders to be superscribed Tenders for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in Cash.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

GEO. T. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 20th December, 1867.

SELLING OFF.—Messrs ROGERS & Co beg to notify for the information of their constituents, and the Public generally, that owing to the winding up of their business, they will from this date, discontinue to dispense prescriptions or supply goods on credit.

They have now on hand an extensive and well selected stock of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, CHEMICAL APPARATUS, FARINACEOUS PREPARATIONS, PERFUMES, SOAPS, TOILET REQUISITES, TOBACCOS and Sundries, which they will sell off (*for cash only*) at considerably reduced prices.

Messrs. R. and Co.'s business having been so long established, they deem it unnecessary to make any remark as to the quality of the goods they offer for sale.

They take this opportunity of returning their best thanks to those who have so kindly given them their support during the many years they have carried on business in this country, and trust that the advantage which their reduced prices now offer, will ensure a speedy clearance of their remaining stock.

Orders from outstations accompanied by a remittance will be promptly attended to.

In conclusion, Messrs. R. & Co. respectfully request that all monies due to the firm be paid as early as possible.

22 Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st January 1868.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
(Next to Messrs. FORBES & Co.)
Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the Firm of
ROGERS & Co.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
NOW DISSOLVING PARTNERSHIP.

THE business being specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and the manufacture of pure drugs, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to insure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

The long attention which the manager has devoted to the fitting up of MEDICINE CHESTS in this country will enable D. S. K. & Co to offer a selection of these invaluable requisites more varied than any hitherto available; and the little book supplied with each Chest (D. S. K.'s Medicine Chest Companion) will fully explain the use of each remedy.

AERATED WATERS.—An inspection of their manufactory is invited. An improvement has been introduced by which uniformity of pressure is ensured, and escape of gas while bottling prevented.

Filtration, treatment with Charcoal and tempering of the water, are carefully provided for.

INVALIDS' AND INFANTS' FOODS.—D. S. K. & Co have been entrusted with the Agency for Messrs. ALEX. ROBB & Co.'s Biscuits, regular supplies of which are received Overland. The various Foods, Cocoas, &c. from time to time recommended are always kept in stock.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.—These being specially for invalids' use are necessarily of the choicest qualities. A list of the brands in stock will from time to time be issued.

PERFUMERY, and Sundries strictly connected with Medicine are kept only of the very finest qualities.

The attention of suburban residents is respectfully called to the following Post Office arrangements which will facilitate and expedite the execution of any orders that may be sent to D. S. K. & Co. from Byculla, Malabar Hill, Parell, Mazagon, Colaba, &c. Prescriptions transmitted in this manner will be dispensed and forwarded *a once*

Prepaid Letters posted in any Street letter box in these districts.

Before 7-45 A. M. will be livered in the Fort at 10 A. M.
Do. 9-45 do. do. do. do. 11-30 do.
Do. 11-15 do. do. do. do. 12-30 P.M.
Do. 12-15 P. M. do. do. do. 2 do.
Do. 1-45 do. do. do. do. 5 do.
Do. 4-45 do. do. do. do. 8 A. M.

The manager trusts that those to whom he was known as a member of ROGERS and Co.'s firm will continue to favor him with their patronage, and begs to assure them that their wants shall always meet with the same attention as he formerly gave them in that business.

5, Elphinstone Circle; next to Messrs. FORBES and Co., Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, until the end of the next Monsoon with immediate possession, a well furnished house situated in one of the most pleasant positions on the west side of Malabar Hill close to the sea. For further articulars apply to "D. C. G." at the office of this paper.

TO LET.—ROOMS IN GRANT BUILDINGS.—The two houses in Forbes Street, next to Messrs BENNETT & Co.

The house No. 6 Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort. Stabling near the Elphinstone Circle,—Apply to REMINGTON & Co. Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO LET,—AIRY AND COMMODIOUS OFFICES on the basement and upper floors of the building occupied by the undersigned, in Elphinstone Circle, and facing the harbour. The upper floor is excellently adapted for dwelling appartments, kitchens, &c., being attached. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

Bombay, 20th January, 1868.

TO BE LET.—A large and Commodious four-storied building No. 3 situated in the Elphinstone Circle facing the Custom House well suited for Office, Godown and dwelling purposes. For further particulars and terms of rent apply to the undersigned at his Bungalow, Malabar Hill, between 7 and 11 A. M. or in the Office of Messrs. William Nicol & Co. between 3 and 5 P. M.

શા કેસવજી નાઈક.
i. e. KESSOWJEE NAIK,

NOTICES.

WANTED on board Her Majesty's Indian Troops Ship "EUPHRATES"

1 Chief cook
1 Second cook
1 Baker

for the Saloon, wages liberal. For further particulars apply to the Paymaster on board the *Euphrates* off Apollo Bunder or to S. P. Dhunjeebhoy & Co. Rampart Row.

FIRST PRIZE.—FRANCS 625,000, of the GREAT STATES LOAN LOTTERY, containing Prizes of 625,000, 500,000, 375,000, 100,000, 75,000 50,000 40,000, 15,000, 10,000, 5,000, francs. Nine Drawings annually.—Every original ticket must win during the drawings. The price of a Ticket for one drawing is £1 Sterling, for 11 Tickets £10 Sterling. Orders executed and prize lists sent punctually. Remittances are requested in Bills on London, Paris, or Marseilles.

CHR CHR FUCHS,
Banker, Frankfort on-the-Maine, Germany.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Department of Messrs. ROGERS and Co. being this day closed, Mr. Thomson who, for the last four years managed Messrs. R. and Co.'s Byculla Branch, begs most respectfully to solicit from the constituents of the old firm their esteemed patronage, which will at all times receive our prompt attention. Impressed with a deep sense of the importance of accuracy in the Dispensing of Medicines, it is our intention to devote unremitting personal attention, and to observe the utmost punctuality in that department of our establishment, which we have stocked with drugs and Chemicals of the most absolute purity, and which will enable us to prepare with exactness and uniformity the prescriptions of the Medical practitioners.

THOMSON & Co.

Chemists and Druggists, 22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815 and in Bombay in 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES.

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Beunos Ayres, Rio de Janeiro.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA, &c. &c. for our WINES, SPIRITS, and CORDIALS. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing houses in Bombay. Our Brand is extensively known and appreciated in all parts of the civilised world, we trust that the recent re-establishment of a Branch of our House in Bombay may meet with general support. We shall do our utmost to merit the same.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either of them. Liqueurs excepted; these in not less quantities than ½ dozens pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we deliver Wines in Bombay.

4th. Sample Bottles must be paid when applied for.

CLARETS.

We consider most wholesome Wine for India.

		per doz. Qts.		Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Labelled & Branded...	Rs.	30	Rs.	16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule, do... ...	,,	25	,,	13½
,, 2—Leoville, Blue capsule, do... ...	,,	21	,,	11½
,, 3—Larose, Yellow capsule, do... ...	,,	18	,,	10
,, 4—St. Julien, Green capsule, do... ...	,,	16	,,	9
,, 5—Medoc, Red capsule, do... ...	,,	15	,,	8½
,, 6—Medoc, White capsule, do... ...	,,	13	,,	
Sauterne, Red capsule, do... ...	,,	20	,,	

BURGUNDIES.

Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded.......	Rs.	32
Nuits, ditto	,,	26
Macon, ditto	,,	21

CHAMPAGNES.

THE FINEST THAT CAN BE SHIPPED.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded,	Rs.	36	Rs.	19
Fine Sparkling, ditto	,,	31	,,	17
Good Sparkling, ditto	,,	26	,,	14

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs.	36	Rs.	19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	,,	31	,,	17
Moselle Still, Braunberger, do.......	,,	26	,,	...
,, ,, Marcobrunner	,,	34	,,	...
Hock, ,, Rudesheimer, do.......	,,	26	,,	...
,, ,, Hocheimer, do.......	,,	23	,,	...
,, ,, Johannisberger	,,	36	,,	...
,, ,, Forster Traminer	,,	34	,,	...

(Lower qualities can be shipped, but are not recommended)

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

		Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior.......	Rs.	32
Oloroso—very old—in bottle	,,	30
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale.......	,,	28
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry.	,,	22
do ,, 1, Blue seal, pale and dry.......	,,	22
do ,, 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry...	,,	22
do ,, 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry.......	,,	18
do ,, 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine.......	,,	15
Marsala, Virgin.......	,,	15
Madeira, East India.......	,,	33

PORTS.

1st quality, Black seal—an invalid's Wine.......	Rs.	24*
2nd do Red seal—a good sound Wine.......	,,	20*

SPIRITS.

These are protected by "BETTS" Patent Trade Mark Capsules and our own Labels, to imitate either of which is Felony.

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1.. Black Capsule	Rs.	32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule...	,,	28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	,,	25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality.......	,,	22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	,,	21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish.......	,,	22
Scotch.......	,,	26
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case).......	,,	11

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

Curacoa, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White......	Rs.	38*
Maraschino di Zara, best.......	,,	38*
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	,,	30*
Orange Bitters (the best) per dozen	,,	24

* Pints of either of the above marked are kept in stock at Rs. 2 per two-dozen Pints in excess of these quotations.

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are at follows :— 5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; and at the expiration of Six months from purchase no further Credit will be allowed. MESSES, on comparing our quotations with their London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that their wants CAN BE SUPPLIED MORE ECONOMICALLY FROM OUR BOMBAY GODOWNS THAN FROM HOME, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with AGENCIES for the sale of the following Goods, and we shall shortly invite the attention of Traders to samples :—

Iron Bar, Hoop, Sheets, Boiler Plates, and Rupee Bars, also Welsh Iron, Galvanized and Corrugated Sheets.

The Patent Cotton Bale Lock-ties, Rivets, Coach Screws and Bolts, Set Pins, &c.

Revolving Iron and Wood Shutters, Warehouse Lifts, Brass and Zinc Name Plates, &c.

Fire, Garden, and Conservatory Engines, Fire Escapes, Ladders, and Pumps.

Fine Art Pictures, Engravings, and Photographs.

Disinfecting Fluids for preserving Timber, Canvas, Linen, &c., from Mildew, Rot, and the Ravages of White Ants.

Wholesale Preserved Provisions.

Leather Mill Bands for Engines, Hose Pipes, White Laces, Rope, Cord, Gas Band, and Vulcanized Indian Rubber Suction Hose and Bands.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH COMMODES.

SEWING MACHINES.

We are also empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, and for all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS from Messrs RANSOME and SIMS.

Further particulars and many illustrations of the above-named articles can be obtained and inspected at our offices in DEAN LANE; BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice, from 6 A. M., until 6 P. M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A. M., Sundays.

Depot at Malabar Hill.

IN CASES OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT FORT ICE HOUSE, AT NIGHT.

ESTATE OF JEWRAZ RUTTONCEY & Co.—NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of 3 per cent will be payable on and after MONDAY next the 20th instant to all Creditors on the Estate of the above Firm, and of 5 per cent to all Creditors on the Estate of Amirjee Hemjee, on the amount of admitted claims.

Creditors are requested to produce any Vouchers in their possession in substantiation of their claims.

JAMES RANKEN
DORABJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY } Trustees.

Bombay, 15th January, 1868.

R. FELL AND SON.—AUCTION SALE.—Messrs. R. FELL & SON have been instructed to submit to Public Auction at their Rooms, in East Street, at noon, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, a large and commodious pucka-built Bungalow, No. 60, Civil Lines, near the Railway Bridge; the compound is of considerable size, the out-buildings are numerous, and there is a well of sweet water, one-half of which belongs to the property. It is bounded as follows :—On the East by David Sassoon's Bungalow; on the West by the limits of the Railway Bridge; on the South by the wall of the Railway Line; on the North by the Government Road. A tracing of the property can be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid at the time of Sale. The remainder of the purchase money to be paid within two weeks, and all expenses of transfer, &c., to be defrayed by purchasers.

R. FELL & SON,
Auctioneers and General Agents.

Poona, 11th January, 1868.

"FASHIONABLE MILLINERY."

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
"CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY."

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, HER RETURN FROM EUROPE with a large and choice assortment of "FASHIONABLE MILLINERY" which she selected personally, and with great care, with a view to meet the requirements of her numerous constituents.

The whole stock having arrived by the "OVERLAND ROUTE," MRS. LAKE can confidently recommend them as being the very newest goods in the market.

DRESSES &c.

MOIRE ANTIQUE, Black, White, and Coloured.
Do. Do. Steline, and Napoleon.
Do. Do. Chine, very rich.
GLACE SILKS, Black, White, and Coloured.
WHITE AND COLOURED REPPS.
SATINS, Black, White, and Coloured "richest quality."
MUSLIN GRENADINES, White, Coloured, and Fancy.
CHAMBERY BROCHE DRESSES, for Evening wear.
TARLATAN ROBES, in all the newest colours.
ANGELIQUE ROBES, Do. Do. Do.
MERINOES, in all colours, of the finest quality made.
SILK GRENADINE, Broche, and Plain, for Dresses.
BALL DRESSES, of all the new colours, and latest designs.
FRENCH MUSLINS, in the latest designs.
Do. Chintzes and Brilliants.
PIQUES Swiss-Check, and Dorias, for Dressing Gowns,
MANTLES, in rich black silk, of newest shapes.
Do. in Black, and White Grenadine, and Llama.
Do. in Black and White Cluny Lace.
BLACK LACE SHAWLS.
JACQUETTES, in Black Silk, and Fancy cloth.
Do. in Merinoes and Cluny Lace.
GARIBALDI'S, in Chintz, and Grenadine.
PEPLUMS, in Black Lace.
BODICES, in Lace, Cambric, Muslin, and Chintz.
SATARA Cloth for Jacquettes

FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.

BRIDAL WREATHS, AND BOUQUETTES, very choice Paris made.
BRIDESMAIDS' WREATHES AND BOUQUETTES, Paris made and very choice.
WREATHES AND HEAD DRESSES, white, coloured, and black.
DRESS SETS, FOR TRIMMING BALL DRESSES.
FEATHERS AND FLOWERS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

FANS.

FANCY BALL ROOM FANS, of Elegant design.
BRIDAL SQUARES, in real Honiton lace.
BRIDAL SQUARES in Imitation Brussels lace.
VEILS FOR HATS AND BONNETS, Black, and White.
VEILS IN COLOURED GOSSAMER AND GRENADINE.
TUCKERS for Evening Dresses in RICH CLUNY and Valanceinnes Lace.
HANDKERCHIEFS in rich HONITON LACE.
HANDKERCHIEFS plain French Cambric, hemmed and stitched.
"LACES"—Cluny, Valancinnes and Maltese, of all widths.
BLONDES—Black, and White, of all widths
FANCY NET AND TULLE, Black, and White.
CRYSTAL TULLE, Black, White, and Coloured, for Bonnets and Dresses.
TARLATON, White, Pink, Green, Scarlet, Maize, and Scuffte, for Evening Dresses.
CRAPES, Black, White, and Coloured.
SLIPS OR PETTICOATS of Muslin, for Evening Dresses.
DRESSING GOWNS, in Pique, Doria, and Chintz.

BONNETS.

FRENCH DRESS BONNETS, richly trimmed, in all the newest colours.
CRINOLINE, and STRAW BONNETS.
The NEW BRONZE and DRAB STRAW BONNETS

HATS.

CHRISTY'S SATIN VELVET RIDING HATS, for Ladies, of newest shape with long Lace Veils.
HATS, White, Black, Bronze, and Drab, Straw Hats, trimmed and untrimmed.
HATS, Brown, and Black Velvet Hats, for Ladies
HATS for BOYS and GIRLS White, Black, and Coloured Straw Hats.
HATS, and CAPS for BOYS in STRAW.
HATS, in Silk and Satin, for INFANTS.

RIBBONS.

New French Satin Ribbon, in all the newest colours, and of the best quality.
New Velvet and Silk Ribbons.
VELVET IN PIECE Black, and Coloured.
COLLARS AND CUFFS in Cluny Lace, TRIMMED with RIBBON.
COLLARS and CUFFS in Linen, White, and Coloured.
COLLARETTES in Black, and White, Cluny Lace, TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED.
CAMESOLES, OR PETTICOAT BODICES, trimmed with Lace, &c.
FANCY TRIMMINGS, in all Colors.
BUCKLES, Fancy Gilt.
COMBS, Fancy Gilt, Vulcanite, and Jet.
CORONETS, Fancy Gilt, Vulcanite, and Jet.
CHIGNONS "Brighton Waterfall." 4, 5, and 6 Curl, all of the latest Style.
HAIR NETS, Crystal, Beaded, and plain silk.
KID GLOVES, for Ladies, Black, White, and Coloured, MADE EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA SEWN WITH THREAD.
THE NEW SMALL CRINOLINE SKIRTS.
CORSETS AND RIDING BELTS for Ladies, in great variety.
PETTICOATS, frilled, Embroidered, and Plain.
BOOTS, for Ladies and Children.
BOOTS, Black Kid, and Cashmere, with and without heels.

FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.

BABIES BIBS, Plain, and Embroidered, MACHINE STITCHED.
PINAFORES, in Diaper, and Muslin, TRIMMED.
PELISSES, for INFANTS Embroidered in Cashmere, Pique, & Chintz.
FROCKS, with JACKETS in Pique, Merino, and Alpaca.

KNICKERBOCKER SUITS.

BLOUSES, in White, Pique, for BOYS.
CLOAKS for INFANTS—in Cashmere, White, and Coloured, RICHLY EMBROIDERED.
HOODS, for INFANTS in Silk, and Cashmere.
HOODS, and BOOTS for INFANTS in Lamb's Wool, LONDON MADE.
HATS—Straw, and Silk, for BABIES and CHILDREN up to 6 years of age.
BOOTS for CHILDREN, in Black Kid, and Coloured Cashmere.
MERINOES in all colours, for Childrens' Dresses.

"FOR LADIES PROCEEDING TO EUROPE."
LINSEY, and WINCEY DRESSES.
WARM PETTICOATS, in dark colours.
WARM MANTLES and HOUSE JAQUETTES, for Board Ship.
BLACK CLOTH and MERINO JACQUETTES.
WARM ARTICLES OF DRESS FOR CHILDREN.
LEATHER TRUNKS FOR OVERLAND BAGGAGE.

FOR MOURNING.

Black Silk of all qualities.
Black Crape (Patent.)
Black Alpacca, Parramata, and Mohair Camlet, for Dresses.
Black Silk Grenadine, and Merino.
Black Silk and Grenadine MANTLES.
Black Loose HOUSE JACQUETTES and GARIBALDIS.
Black Fancy Crape, and Jet TRIMMINGS.
Black Mourning WREATHS, and FLOWERS.
BLACK DRESS BONNETS.
Black Straw, and Crinoline BONNETS.
Black KID GLOVES, for LADIES.
BLACK SILK STOCKINGS, Do. Do.
BLACK BOOTS with, and without heels
BLACK BELT ribbon, and Fancy Black Belts.
Black, and Half Mourning Chintzes.
Black Ornaments, consisting of Jet Victoria Chains, Watch Guards, Jet Brooches, Bracelets, Combs, Coronets, Ear-drops, Necklets, Chains, and Crosses.
Widows' Caps, and Bonnet Caps.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY ATTENDED TO.
ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A REMITTANCE OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE, Clare Road, Byculla.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have this day cancelled the power of attorney given by me to one BHOORASHA GIRDHURLAL, as Mooneem of my firm in Bombay, and I shall not be responsible for any acts done by him hereafter.

JAISINGBHAI HATHISING.

Dated Ahmedabad, this 16th day of January, 1868.

NOTICE TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS, —Messrs. ROGHE & Co., 14, Meadow Street, have been appointed Agents for the undersigned, and will arrange to land all heavy luggage from Steamers for Passengers proceeding Inland by Deccan Horse Dak as well as ship it from the Railway Station for those bound homewards.—Daks will also be booked at the office, 14 Meadow Street.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Proprietors "Deccan Horse Dak" and "Jubbulpore Bullock Train."

Bombay, 30th November, 1867.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—The undersigned having arranged to supply their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamps for the Municipalities of Bombay, Surat, and other Out-stations, are prepared to make arrangements with other Municipalities in this Presidency or elsewhere.

The undersigned beg leave also to intimate that their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamp, has been tested by the Quarter Master General of the Army, and approved of for Barrack lighting. The attention of Railway Companies is also called to this lamp.

FARNHAM & Co.,
Government Ice House Buildings, No. 2, Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th January, 1868.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,
APOLLO STREET,
AND
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

And by appointment, at No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla, from 7 to 9 A. M.

Lockets, Broaches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies and Gentlemen's Alberts and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A collection of views groups, and character are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

DIVAN EXCHANGE.
THE
WHITEMAN'S,
No. 5,
APOLLO STREET,
FORT.

NEW
BILLIARD SALOON
Just opened,
BEING THE
LARGEST IN
BOMBAY.

AIRY,

Cool, Commodious, Clean, Comfortable,
Easy of Access, and well calculated,
I guess, for patrons of the Game to fully
enjoy it; 'twill expand their Chests, add
fresh sinew and strength to their
Muscles, exercise their Bodies, preserve
the Liver, freshen the Blood, invigorate
the Constitution, enlarge the Mind,
quicken the Eye, give a sound
Sleep, create a hearty Appetite, and
improve the Temper.

Nothing like Billiard Pills in proper doses.

TEA AND COFFEE.
AMERICAN DRINKS.
DRAUGHT PORTER.
DRAUGHT CIDER.
DRAUGHT BEER.
ICE CREAMS.
SHERBET.
BITTERS.
SPIRITS.
WINES.
SYRUP.
CAKES.
SODA.

BREAD AND CHEESE.
COLD MUTTON.
COLD TONGUE.
SANDWICHES.
COLD BEEF.
COLD HAM.
CRACKERS.
SARDINES.
LIQUEURS.
OYSTERS.
COMPITS.
SALADS.
&c. &c.

NO TICK GIVEN
BY THE
WHITEMAN,
F.D.E., R.B.S., R.O.B., &c. &c.

NEW STOCK.

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS.

SOUZA PRYER & Co.,
TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRT MAKERS, HOSIERS
HABERDASHERS,
AND
GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
38 & 38A MEADOW STREET.

CHRISTMAS NOTICE.

Messrs. SOUZA PRYER & Co. have just received a large supply of BLACK SILK HATS.

Ditto. of the newest shapes and best quality......	Rs.	12
DRAB FELT HATS newest shape	,,	8
And a variety of fancy shaped Hats for morning and evening wear from	,,	2
A supply of Staff Regulation HELMETS.......	,,	14
Also, FELT SOLAR HATS	,,	12

LIST OF PRICES.

BLACK SUPERFINE SUIT to measure.	Rs.	45
TWEED SUIT	,, ...	20
ANGOLA SUIT	,, ...	30
The FASHIONABLE COAT	,, ...	28
The NEW TROUSERS	,, ...	12
OFFICE COAT	,, ...	8
SLEEPING SUITS all Wool	,, ...	18
INDIA TWILL SUITS all Wool	,, ...	30
RIDING TROUSERS	,, ...	14
ABYSSINIAN SHIRTS	,, ...	4
ABYSSINIAN PANTALOONS	,, ...	4
ABYSSINIAN WRAPPERS	,, ...	15

HAT DEPARTMENT.

(The largest Stock in Bombay.)

CHRISTY'S FELT HATS.......	Rs.	2
TRAVELLING Caps		2
SMOKING Caps.......		2
CHRISTY'S Felt Oxonion		4
CALCUTTA HAT.......		3
CHRISTY'S Black Silk Hat		10
CHRISTY'S Black Felt best quality.......		8-8
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt best quality.......		8-8
ELLWOOD'S Air Chamber Hunting Hat......		10
ELLWOOD'S Air Chamber Helmet.......		8
BOMBAY Staff Regulation Helmet.......		14
A Variety of Solar Hats.......		
BALMORAL Caps, &c. &c.		

SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPARTMENT, &c.

FINE Long Cloth Shirts to measure..	Rs.	45	per doz
COLORED Long Cloth Shirts ready made...		25	,,
SUPERFINE Cambric with French dress fronts.......		75	,,
VERY fine fancy flannel shirts ½ doz.		48	,,
WHITE lambs-wool shirts		45	,,
WHITE merino vests		18	,,
AMERICAN paper collars 12 doz. for		4-8	,,

THE NEW SHAPED LINEN COLLARS.

LONG braces	Rs.	2
SILK umbrellas best quality		10

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PERFUMERY.

MILITARY and naval uniform trimmings.
OVERLAND trunks.
SOLID leather portmanteaux.
WALKING sticks, &c.
MONEY belts.

BOOTS AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

STRONG hog skin shoes	Rs.	4	per pair
FRENCH-CALF shoes		6	,,
PATENT leather dress shoes		8	,,
DIAMOND leather shoes		8	,,
FRENCH-CALF boots.......		10	,,
ENGLISH boots.......		6	,,
STOUT walking boots.......		10	,,
DRESS boots		8	,,
LADIES' boots, bronze kid.......		5	,,
LADIES' black kid boots.......		5	,,
LADIES' French cloth boots.......		5	,,
CHILDREN'S boots.......		3	,,
GENTLEMEN'S slippers.......		2	,,
LADIES' slippers.......		4	,,

NOTICES.

THE ABYSSINIAN DRINKING CUP.—Made of Richly Plated Nickel Silver, handsomely engine turned, has a shield for name or initials, gilt inside, it is made in shape like a Soda Water Tumbler, and about the same size, holds a full "Peg" or a small bottle of Beer, is very light and easily packed away for travelling, it is the best and most pleasant cup to drink out of ever manufactured.

Nett Cash with order Rs. 14.
Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

BEEFSTEAK OR SIDE DISHES.—EACH IN FOUR PIECES; THE SET OF FOUR, FORMING 16 DISHES AT PLEASURE.—These Dishes are also sold in sets of Two, forming 8 Dishes at pleasure.

The St. James' pattern: much admired for its neatness combined with elegance: of plain oval shape with beaded mountings, best silver-plated on superior White Metal and highly finished. Per set of four, forming 16 Dishes at pleasure.

From Rs. 200 to Rs. 375.

The Buckingham Palace pattern: a very handsome set of oval and scalloped form, with beaded mountings and engraved shield; richly silver-plated on superior White Metal and highly finished. Per set of four forming 16 Dishes at pleasure.

From Rs. 225 to Rs. 400.

*** The lowest part of the Dishes to which the handles are attached is the Warmer, which can, as occasion requires, be used separately as a Dish; the next part, with the ornamental edging, is a detachable Dish; the third Dish, is the under portion of the upper division; and the cover of which, the handle being removable at pleasure, forms the fourth Dish.

ROUND VEGETABLE DISHES.
EACH IN FOUR PIECES AS ABOVE, THE SET OF FOUR FORMING 16 DISHES AT PLEASURE.
ALSO IN SETS OF TWO.

Plain Round Vegetable Dishes, with beaded mountings, matching the Beefsteak Dishes of the superior white Metal. St. James' pattern, best plated and highly finished. Per set of four. From Rs. 200 to Rs. 375.

Round and scalloped Vegetable Dishes, matching the Beefsteak Dishes of the Buckingham Palace pattern, with beaded mountings and engraved shield, best plated and finished. Per set of four.

From Rs. 225 to Rs. 400.

SOUNDY & Co. beg to remind their Constituents that a varied stock of Beefsteak and of Vegetable Dishes is always on hand.

See Illustrated Catalogue post free.

SOUNDY & Co.,
Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY,
CONTAINING ABOUT
114,000 WORDS,
AND ABOUT
3,000 ILLUSTRATIONS.

Handsomely Bound with Russia back and corners, in Two Quarto Volumes. Rs. 42, or say Four Guineas

It is impossible to over-rate the utility and importance of this unequalled work.

OBSOLETE WORDS have been carefully preserved for the illustration of our earlier writers.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC WORDS have been largely augmented, and their meanings revised by professional persons in the several departments to which the words have reference.

DEFINITION OF WORDS has been amplified on logical principles.

PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS has been thoroughly revised according to the usage of our best Scholars, and the practice of our most eminent and cultivated orators and speakers.

ETYMOLOGY has been improved by the corrections of the most recent philological investigations.

QUOTATIONS are employed to show the various shades of meaning of words as modified by context.

SYNONYMS are given in their most extended form.

ILLUSTRATIONS, about 3,000 in number, are given where it is feared that verbal description would fail to convey a clear impression.

BRIEF HISTORY of the English Language.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION and principles of Pronunciation explained.

EXPLANATORY AND PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY of the names of noted fictitious, persons, places, &c. &c.

Pronouncing Vocabulary of SCRIPTURE, of GREEK, and of LATIN proper names.

Etymological Vocabulary of GEOGRAPHICAL and BIOGRAPHICAL names.

Pronouncing Vocabulary of ENGLISH CHRISTIAN NAMES, with their derivation, signification, &c. &c. (This is a useful portion of these valuable Volumes.)

WORDS, PHRASES, PROVERBS, &c., &c. from the GREEK, the LATIN, and also from modern Languages.

ABBREVIATIONS AND CONTRACTIONS used in writing and in printing, and also the Arbitrary Signs used in writing and printing.

A complete Table of CONTESTED PRONUNCIATIONS, with Authors' Names.

Of this Edition it has been said,—"Every one who wishes to become master of the English Language, should possess this work; no Library or House should be without it, for it is a sort of Cyclopædia for ready reference, and is one of the most useful works ever issued from the Press.'

SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale Importers, Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

28, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. GODFREY'S

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IS NOW OPEN.

A large Consignment of GOODS will arrive by next Mail Steamer.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following shares Nos. 384, 429, 908, 1443, 1604, 1623, 1642, 1700, 1737, 1738, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company unless the 3rd call of Rupees one hundred per share with interest accrued thereon be paid on or before the 25th inst.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th January, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned beg to notify that they will on each WEDNESDAY afternoon, between the hours of noon and 3 P. M., hold their usual Auction Sale of Miscellaneous Goods, Piece Goods and such Carriages and Horses as may from to time offer for sale. They trust that their usual care and attention to the interests of their constituents to merit a continuance of the extensive patronage they have hitherto engaged.

Auction Sales of Landed Property, Houses, Bugalows, &c., conducted on the best principles and most reasonable terms.

લા૦ હીરાલાલની કંપની.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY, CHRONOMETER MAKERS and Importers of English and foreign WATCHES & JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions. Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

Pateck
Benoit.
Courvoisier Brothers' } Celebrated Gold & Silver Watches,

and some eminent London and Paris Watch Manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss Head Firm, for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibition of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865 for the bets made Watches imported into this country and their maderate prices; also a medal at the Great Paris Exhibition of 1867.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks havng been made by unprincipled parties, we invites to public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid farud and imposition.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of January 1868, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration :—

1. A letter from Allee Sulaman, dated 29th November, 1867, complaining of the Municipal Commissioner refusing to grant him permission to erect a gallery to his house in Ghogarre Mollah.
2. A Petition from Muncherjee Bomanjee and others, inhabitants of Girgaum, dated 13th December, 1867, complaining of the night soil depot in their neighbourhood.
3. A memorial from Trimbuck Bappoojee and others, dated December 1867, complaining of the injustice of allowing the cost of the meat train to fall upon non-consumers of meat.
4. A Circular letter from Perrosha Bahadoorjee Dubash, dated 14th December 1867, complaining of Mr. De Silva, a clerk in the Marine Storekeeper's office of Her Majesty's Dockyard.
5. Appointment of Auditors of the accounts of the year 1867
6. The nomination of visiting Justices for the Bombay Prisons in 1868.
7. The nomination of the Standing Committee of the Bench for the year 1868.
8. The following contracts, reported to the Bench by the Commissioner, under section 32 of Act II. of 1865.
   1. Contract for watering the Roads, 1868.
   2. Contracts for Carts and Bullocks for the Roads, 1868.
   3. Contract for the supply of Hay, 1868.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 8th January, 1868.

The following resolution will be submitted to the meeting by Mr. Vishwanath Narayen Mundlick under the provisions of Section XXIV of the Bomboy Municipal Act of 1865.

That the Controller of the Municipal accounts be called upon to explain to the Bench his reasons for allowing the Municipal Commissioner to expend nearly 5½ lacs of Rupees in excess of the sanctioned amount during the year 1866 without reporting the matter for the information and orders of the Bench.

C. E STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 14th January, 1868.

The following resolutions will be submitted to the meeting by Captain A. F. HANCOCK Chairman of the Finance Committee under the provisions of Section XXIV. of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865 viz. :—

1. That the Proceedings of the Finance Committee on the 16th January 1868 be read and confirmed by the Bench.
2. That the Bench sanction the estimates of works, &c., approved by the Finance Committee at a meeting on the 16th January 1868.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay,
Bombay, Town Hall, 16th January 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF
THE BOMBAY
ALMANAC & DIRECTORY
FOR
1868.

PRICE RUPEES 1½.

NOW READY

AT THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,
THE BOMBAY
ALMANAC & DIRECTORY
FOR
1868.

PRICE RUPEES 8: BY POST RUPEES 8½

TO BE PUBLISHED,
WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, AND PERIODICALLY AS THE BUSINESS OF THE MUNICIPALITY MAY DETERMINE,

THE BOMBAY
MUNICIPAL RECORD
FOR
1868.

THE great importance and rapid increase of municipal business, as well as the wide-spread interest felt by the public in all matters relating to the Municipality since the passing of the Act of 1865, point to the necessity of publishing the Municipal business in a more convenient and systematic form than that presented by the files of a daily newspaper or the documents disjointedly issued from the Municipal office. At present neither the Justices nor the public can refer without much trouble to the past business of the Municipality, and it is to place within their hands an easy means of reference to current affairs (and, it is hoped, to remunerate the projector, as well) that "The Municipal Record" has been designed.

"The Municipal Record" will contain a full report of the meetings of the Bench of Justices, (the speeches to be previously revised as far as possible by the speakers themselves); all papers which may be issued by the Municipal Commissioner and officers of the Municipality generally; and in fact every scrap of information (such as the recent opening of the Null Market, and the present strike of the Butchers) relating to the Municipality. The publication will be a kind of local municipal "Hansard" with this difference that, in addition to the regular proceedings of the Bench of Justices, it will contain so file of the papers published during each year and the miscellaneous business of the municipality generally.

The page will be of the same size as a page of Chambers's Journal. The date of periodical publication will depend on the Bench meetings and the issue of municipal documents. Its parts may be published twice in a month, or monthly, or not for two months as the circumstances named determine. It will be a leading object to issue the proceedings of each Bench meeting within a few days after the meeting has taken place.

At the end of the year a carefully prepared Index will be issued and the volume may be bound and preserved for future reference. It is impossible to predict the size of the volume, but it is expected that it may run to 300 or 400 pages.

The price of the work will be Rupees Twelve per annum, which on an average is equal to only one Rupee per month—a small sum for so great a boon.

It is proper to state that though the work will be published with the sanction and co-operation of the Municipal Commissioner, the Municipality has no pecuniary risk or interest in it.

Orders for the work by the Justices and the general public will be registered at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, by the proprietor of which it has been projected.
Bombay Gazette Press, 7th January 1868.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JANUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
- Great Indian Peninsula Railway
- Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
- Jubbulpore Extension Railway
- Scinde Railway
- Punjaub Railway
- East Indian Railway
- Eastern Bengal Railway
- Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
- Great Southern of India Railway
- Indian Branch Railway
- Delhi Railway.
- Madras Railway

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
- P. and O. Co.
- Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
- Messageries Imperiales
- Austrian Lloyds
- Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
- British India Steam Navigation Company
- Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
- China Steamers
- Indus Steam Flotilla
- Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
- Irrawady Flotilla
- India General Steam Navigation Company.

DAK COMPANIES:—
- Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
- Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
- North Western Dak Company
- Inland Transit Company.
- Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
- David's Horse Carriage Dak
- Delhi and Umritsur Dak
- Punjaub and North Western Company
- Commercial Transport Association Company
- Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
- Victoria Horse Dak.
- Oudh Horse Dak Company.

ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT FOR 1868.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner has this day attached his certificate to the Assessment Books of the Oomerkhady, Mazagon, and Parell Ward.

No appeal against the rates will be heard after the expiration of 10 days' from this date.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 21st January 1868.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY LIMITED.—(IN LIQUIDATION.)—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY the first day of February next, at 12 o'clock, noon, to consider an offer for the purchase of the assets of the Company. Particulars of the same will be furnished to shareholders on application at the Office.

P. E. BENDIR.
DAMODER HEERJEE. } Liquidators.
Bombay, 21st January, 1868.

FOR SALE, on account of a gentleman leaving for England, a handsome light Phaeton, not self-driving with fast powerful WHITE ARAB HORSE, and Harness complete, also a handsome GREY ARAB HORSE, a rapid trotter, nearly six years old. Both Horses suitable for riding or driving. Piano by Allison in first-rate condition. Rs. 220. Three splendid Bronzes on Pedestals. Price Rs. 120, the set of three. Also some Drawing and Dining Room Furniture in good order. Apply at No. 6 Bangalow, Bombay Reclamation Co.'s property, Malabar Hill.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and in the matter of COWASJEE PESTONJEE, RUSTOMJEE JAHANGEER, RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY POCHAJEE, AND ARDASEER MERWANJEE, of Bombay, Parsee, Insolvent Traders.

UPON hearing MR. PEILE, Attorney for the Trustees of the Firm of Cowasjee Rustonjee Pochajee and Company, Insolvent Traders, and upon reading the affidavit of Mr. Mullins, sworn in this matter on the Ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and the exhibits thereto annexed, I do order that the resignation of the said Loril John Mullins of his Office of Trustee under the said estate, be accepted, and that he be permitted to depart from India on the fourteenth of January instant.—Dated this 10th day of January 1868.

CHARLES SARGENT.
HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Attorneys for the Trustees.

NOTICE.—With reference to an advertisement which appeared in the issue of the *Times of India* newspaper of the 18th instant, giving notice of the intended sale on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P. M., by Messrs. BENNETT & Co. Auctioneers, by order of the Official Assignee, of all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with the Message, Tenement, or dwelling-house of two upper stories and known as Dhurrumsala situated at Malabar Point, near the Government House assessed under No. $\frac{18}{39}$ bounded on the East by Public passage, on the West by the Sea Shore, on the South by the property of Morarbhoy Vrisbhookhundass, and on the North by the property of Pootoba Dadoba, and containing by admeasurement about 70 feet in length, and about 25 feet in breadth. All persons are hereby informed that the said property was dedicated to charity upwards of 40 years ago by Javerbai, late widow of Motichund Rughoonath, deceased, and that the said Dhurrumsala has ever since been used for the purposes of charity.

With the view of thus setting apart the Dhurrumsala the said Javerbai put Rutneshwur Wishweshwur in possession and management of the property, and he has ever since been in possession and management of the same without being subject to the control of any person whatever.

The Public are hereby therefore cautioned against purchasing the said Dhurrumsala and notice is hereby given that any person or persons purchasing the said Dhurrumsala will purchase the same at their, his or her own risk and peril.—Dated the 21st day of January, 1868.

ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET.—A VERY LARGE AND COMMODIOUS FOUR STORIED BUILDING, No. 1, situated in Elphinstone Circle, facing the Custom House and half way Town Hall, well suited for Office, Godown, and dwelling purposes. For further particulars and terms apply to Mr. TRICUMJEE VELJEE, at Musjeed Bunder at Messrs. Tricumjee Veljee & Co. or Sassoon's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort.

ESTATE OF HORMUSJEE DHUNJEEBHOY GHEESTA.—A Second Dividend at the rate of three per cent. on the amount of admitted claims on the above Estate will be paid to Creditors at the Office of the Trustees, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on and after MONDAY, the 27th instant.

J. M. DRENNAN,
MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS, } Trustees.
WISHWANATH DHONDOBA,
Bombay, 15th January, 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH—NOTICE.—TELEGRAPH SERVICE between Calcutta and Bombay by the GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA and EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TELEGRAPH.

The Public are hereby informed that from the 1st February next messages will be received for transmission at Bombay for Calcutta and at Calcutta for Bombay at a through service rate of Rs. 4 annas 8 per group of 20 words and an additional charge of Rs. 2 for every half group of 10 words in excess.

Messages will also be received for transmission from any station to any station on either lines.

Any further information can be furnished on application to the undersigned or at any of the stations of the East Indian and G. I. P. Railway lines.

JOHN BLACKWELL,
Telegraph Superintendent.
Byculla, 21st January, 1868.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1868.

IT is with some humiliation, sorrow, and indignation that we refer the public to a number of papers published in another column to which we ourselves, (that the public may understand we have no wish to gloss over or skulk out of the offence into which we have been innocently led) have prefixed the title of "Plagiarism by the *Bombay Gazette*." We have no reason to doubt the statement made by the Government official of the North Western Provinces that the article which appeared in this journal on 30th November last has in great part been plagiarised from one published in the *Oudh Gazette* three or four years ago. Of the article of our Oudh contemporary we have no knowledge; we never saw it, and never heard of it until we perused the papers which we publish this morning. The article which has been republished in our own columns from the *Oudh Gazette*, and palmed off as an original one, was furnished to us by a person whom we had mistaken for a man of honor and a gentleman, and who had occasionally, though at rare intervals, contributed to the *Gazette*; and had contributed in fact, long before the present Editor ever set foot in India. The extraordinary statements which the article contained led the present Editor, before he ventured upon publishing it, to make special enquiries of the pretended writer as to the accuracy and sources of his information. He was assured that the information was thoroughly accurate and reliable, and the sources of his knowledge beyond doubt. Accepting this assurance, which came as we have said from a person who had some literary connection with the *Gazette* before the present Editor's even began, and never doubting the good faith of the writer, as we imagined him to be, we gave publicity to the article in question. From the method of government prevailing in this country, and there being no great public tribunal like a parliament to bring administrative blunders and jobbery before the world, and the acts of the administration being so much beyond the reach of verification, we had to trust, of course, to the pledge of our contributor that his statements were implicitly true. We know nothing about their truth or their falsity nor whether the Government in a former enquiry laid them to rest or not, but we accept the statement of the Officiating Commissioner of Kumaon that our contributor does not owe the article to his own brains. We cannot too deeply express our regret for our columns having been innocently made the medium, by a dishonest and treacherous man, of publishing as original an old and forgotten article from another journal, and we feel also bound to withdraw all the statements contained in the article which we have been misled into publishing on the strength of a deliberate lie. An accident such as this may happen to any journal; to the credit of those non-professional gentlemen who aid the press in this country, or at home, we are glad to say it very rarely happens. We trust it is unnecessary to state that the contemptible creature who has thus acted the part of a thief and liar with as little regard to his own reputation as ours will never be permitted to pen another line in these columns.

THE present rates of Exchange on England are most unsatisfactory for remitters, and some people do not hesitate to say that they will not improve to any extent for some time to come. In Bombay, however, the custom is to believe that a thing which is low will remain low, and that a thing which is high will remain high. Over and over again have we seen these unsound ideas with regard to cotton; and over and over again have we seen men come to grief through them. The fact is that not one man in ten thinks for himself, and that not one man in twenty examines the root of a matter. A report gets afloat—nobody knows exactly how—that Exchange will fall; and straightway a merchant says to a broker, and a broker says to a Bank manager "Exchange *must* fall, there is nothing to keep it up;" and at once each buyer of bills tries to undercut his neighbour, and to pick up Document Bills, or clean House paper, or Credits, at gradually weakening rates. Thus Exchange gets pressed down to a low remitting level, where it remains; until public caprice, and the laws of supply and demand, cause it to seesaw again.

There are, undoubtedly, special causes influencing the Exchange Market at present. Prominent amongst them is the fact that monies due to shipowners for Abyssinian freights have to be sent home: here is an entirely new remitting interest needing Bank or other first class Bills to the extent of say roughly eight to ten lacs per month. For some time past the value of the Bombay Import Trade has been considerably in excess of the value of the Bombay Export Trade; thus causing more Remittance Bills to be wanted than the market could easily supply. Of course the Indian Banks are allowed some slight latitude of drawing power by the London Banks upon which they value, but every Bill that they draw has to be covered promptly either at home or from India, and if mercantile export Bills cannot be got in sufficient quantity for purposes of cover, the Indian Exchange Banks must either put down their rates, or cease to draw. Taking a broad view of the whole matter, we see ample reason for a comparatively low exchange; but we fail altogether to see why six months' Bank paper should rule at one shilling and ten pence half penny per rupee, and why men should say with a groan that possibly exchange may fall still lower yet.

For a long period of years Exchange on England has never been so low as it is now. As a general rule, remitters have in past times made a profit, instead of a heavy loss. At present, we are standing upon the brink of the most active four months of the Bombay commercial year. During those four months it is nearly certain that the value of the Export Trade will exceed the value of the Import Trade. If these ideas be correct, it is probable that large quantities of mercantile paper will be placed upon the market for sale, and that Exchange will take a sharp run up. No doubt, many outside influences may affect the market, but we will not enlarge upon them here. Our opinion is (we may be all wrong, of course) that exchange on England is lower than circumstances warrant; and we take upon ourselves to advise non-business readers who have occasion to remit to Europe, to keep their rupees (if they can) in their iron chests or at their Bankers until, say, April or May. It is disastrous work for a military man or a civilian to have to make family remittances at a charge of from six to eight per cent. Our remarks must be taken simply for what they are worth; but our conviction is that Exchange on London is too low.

IN looking at the progressive development of society during the present century, one of the most strikingly significant and suggestive facts as regards its farther progress in the future, is the association of labourers and workmen into organised bodies with the object of asserting the rights or demands of labour as against capital. These associations, which belong almost to our own generation, are the beginning of a new and complete change in the constitution of European society. Legislation will not suppress them, whatever be the restrictive laws we devise to check their growth. More things than religion thrive under persecution, and the combination of labour will prove itself to be one of them. It may be set down as tolerably certain that in another generation or two all the labour of England will be organised into dense compact bodies, that these bodies, though at present they have no union or joint action among themselves, will be federalised and placed under the action of one common federal council which will direct the movements of the whole body; that in short the labour of England will form itself into a republic of the confederated trades of the nation possessing a momentum and force which may be estimated as irresistible on any matter on which it has deliberately fixed its heart. Signs of the times enable us to go a step farther than even this. A conference held last year in Geneva supplies the indication that what we regard as the next stage of development of the labour question in England will speedily realise itself in Western Europe also. Imagine then, when this idea has ripened into its complete results, when not only English labour shall be associated into a gigantic confederation of trades, but when that confederation shall be in communion and co-operation with a similar great confederation on the continent how mightily labour will shape the political and social destinies of Europe. It is altogether a new power which is beginning to operate in Europe. There is nothing adequately resembling it in all past history. We stand, literally, by the cradle of the young giant, knowing that the gods have been present at his birth, knowing that he is a giant, and that he is reserved for mighty things. We know that sometime in the coming century he will have reached the maturity of his manhood and have gone down into the thick of the battle. At present he is feeble and sprawling, and more susceptible of hurt, himself, than able to inflict it on others. Many of his efforts are misdirected, some of them excessively foolish, some criminal. As yet he is feebly blustering with his nurse, feebly but obstinately quarrelling with that capital which is rearing him into strength and manhood. But when the frame of the giant is knit, or, to drop metaphor, when labour stands in perfect and complete discipline and organization, it will introduce into Europe an order of society as radically different from the present, as the present differs from that of the age of chivalry. Consider the certainty of every trade in Europe becoming a centre of active association, and of each associated trade combining again in a new federative union, working politically, socially, and economically, upon society, and it needs no argument to prove that the whole face of society will become changed. Regard it as a tyranny if you will which must not be tolerated, it is the inevitable fact, and it will try conclusions with the old order of things in which we are living. The great labour question, looming now over all society and keeping it unhealthy and ill at ease, will then be settled, for it is one which, with our present lights, seems to be beyond the reach of legislation. Mr. John Stuart Mill's lucidly expressed chapter on the future of the working classes is only a vain looking into the mill-stone of the future. We need not try to read the details of an order of society of which the foundations are not yet laid.

We have already mentioned the Geneva Conference as an index of the federalising of labour throughout Europe. Another circumstance occurred in England last year, quite as unnoticed and quite as suggestive as the Geneva assembly. This was a strike of agricultural labourers, the lowest and the most stolid class of the labouring community of England. Even these, however, the leaven is leavening, and that act of self-assertion on the part of some English hinds, must demonstrate to the most incredulous the road on which England is travelling. The annihilation of petty farms throughout Great Britain and the conversion of peasant proprietors into field labourers is proving, in one sense, like bread thrown upon the waters; it will return upon us many days hence in a new form. All disputes between labour on the one hand, and capital or property on the other, assume in the earliest stages the character of a question of wages; by and by they will assume the form of a joint ownership, and whenever agricultural labour has gone through the earliest stages of combination, the question of the ownership of the land becomes at once the issue. No reasonable man can doubt that the agricultural labour of England will organise itself like any other associated trade and dictate laws and conditions of service to the land-owners. If such combination will compel justice to be done to the miserable wretches of Dorsetshire and many other English counties, and thus trample out one of the foulest blots on the civilization of England, the sooner they acquire enlightenment and spirit enough to make a trades union for themselves the better for England and the human race. Some prophet, priest, and king will arise among them who will instruct them in the virtues of combination and point to the powers of offence and defence possessed by workmen in other departments of labour. We are not among those who see everything that is vile, dangerous, debasing and detestable in organised labour. We observe that the last number of the *Quarterly Review* characterises it as begetting a demoralisation which threatens to lower the character of the English operative to the level of the Thug of India—a statement fitted for the prejudices of dull-headed country squires powerful in the instinct for preserving the *status quo*. On the other hand the last number of the *Fortnightly Review* maintains that the principle of unionism is sound and just, and that most of its objects are perfectly legitimate, which is infinitely nearer the truth. Sheffield outrages are no essential part of organised labour, any more than starved curates are essential parts of a Christian Church. The disclosures in Sheffield are atrocious, but is Christianity untrue because Charlemagne propagated it by the sword? Is unionism false in principle because Broadhead committed murder? If it be what the *Quarterly Reviewer* asserts then there is little hope for England, for the organisation of labour promises fair to be one of the most momentous facts in the century which is to come.

H. E. the Governor embarked on board the s. s. *Salsette* for Kurrachee yesterday evening between 6 and 7 o'clock from Apollo Bunder, and the vessel sailed shortly afterwards.

BY the arrival of the steam transport *John Bright* from Annesley Bay yesterday morning we have received letters from Abyssinia and also English papers to 26th December, the *John Bright* having brought on the papers which arrived at Aden by the Calcutta mail steamer. The *John Bright* left Annesley Bay on the 8th instant, and Aden on the 12th. From Annesley Bay she brings despatches only. From Aden she brought 65 pensioners from the troops stationed there, and also 90 male and female liberated slaves. On Sunday evening one of these African boys complained of being sick, and on Monday morning he was dead. One of our correspondents mentions in his letter that the *Compta*, with the elephants, had arrived in Annesley Bay on the evening of the 4th inst., and that the landing of the animals had been commenced. By the *John Bright* we learn that the elephants were all safely landed. It was at first intended that they should swim ashore, but as it was considered that this ordeal might be injurious to the animals after their voyage, which had rendered them somewhat weak, the plan of taking them ashore in lighters was adopted. Some difficulty was at first experienced in carrying out this plan, but by means of planks and matting an efficient gangway was erected, and the huge animals, though a little backward, were all got an shore in safety. The lighters took three elephants at a time, and landed them on the pier, on which a barricade had been erected. The successful landing, we are informed, was very much owing to the assistance of Captain Moore, Persian and Arabic Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief, who personally led out the first few elephants, the native attendants of the animals being too much afraid to be able to manage them.

PLAGIARISM BY THE "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*."

WE received yesterday the following papers from the Government of the North Western Provinces, and lose no time in giving insertion to them. For an explanation of the circumstances, under which we have been innocently led into the appropriation of an article which appeared in another journal some years ago, we refer the public to our Editorial columns.

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated Allahabad the 16th January 1868.

Read the following papers:—

(1.) Leading article from the "Bombay Gazette" of the 30th November last, re-published in the "Delhi Gazette" of the 5th December, and the "Mofussilite" of the 7th December last.

"In the cause of justice and humanity, and in the interests of the public good, we would earnestly invoke the close scrutiny of the Governor General into the administrative affairs of an out-of-the-way district, about a hundred miles from Almorah. There, unless our information has been wilfully and most mischievously false,—which we have no reason whatever to think is the case—would be find corruption rampant; justice, as a natural consequence, utterly dethroned, oppression and official tyranny the rule, and not the exception; private property unsafe; redress impossible; tampering with letters transmitted through the Post Office; a lien and an embargo on the Press, and an amount of nest-feathering at once amazing and most lamentable. The character and extent of the evils we have enumerated excite wonder, and their long continuance with impunity may well call forth regret. They demand stern and instant reformation.

"We allude to Gurwal in the Kumaon division of the North-West Provinces. This little paradise of ease, affluence, and bad government,—for really there seems hardly any responsible authority or proper official inspection,—is parcelled out among four Civil and Judicial officers, three of whom are natives. All the clerks are natives. The Deputy Post Master is a native on the enormous salary of Rs. 14 per mensem! The peculiar vagaries of this highly paid officer, and his extreme interest in the contents of various news-papers not properly intended for his inspection, have proved, as it were, the peep hole by which the astounded and intrusive independent public is likely to discover this official's very startling little performances, which, it is hoped, will lead to a few radical changes in the policy and practice of the district, and—what shall we say? some slight alteration in the *personel* of this delightful and free-going administration. There is perhaps some slight excuse for malversation on the part of a native who is placed in a position of considerable trust, which requires not only high honour, but some firmness of character wholly incompatible with the enormous salary of something less than eight annas a day! Who could expect *Prem Bally Pande* to be free and independent in so corrupt a borough as Paoree? We are not surprised, therefore, at the not unusual complaints that the *Pioneer* is the only journal that finds its way regularly into that part of Kumaon; and that the other papers, by a somewhat circuitous route *via* Calcutta are if nothing disrespectful or objectionable to the magnates of Ghurwal is found in them delivered some weeks after date? The Post Master is in fact constituted an engine of inquiry and oppression. The comfortable state of things prevailing in that distant station is not on any account to be disturbed by meddling cormorants, and ventilation of the malpractices there prevailing would, we suppose, be naturally regarded as a crime of the deepest dye, the perpetrator would be at once "sat upon" in a manner the reverse of pleasant to his present state or his future prospects. As an instance we have it on reliable authority that a short time since two residents of Gurwal were suspected of writing for the Press, their letters and papers were detained, opened, read and were shown to the Assistant Commissioner, by the Post Master, before they could be delivered. It might, of course, be urged that the complainants might have sought redress for such wrongs, and it might be asked why did they not do so? Redress is not quite so easy a matter, in this world, as some people vainly suppose, and others have but too bitterly experienced. It costs time, it costs money, it costs an inconceivable amount of annoyance and worry; and, perhaps, if the complainant be poor and in a humble position, it costs him his post. He has a wife and a family, and so after the first few moments of wrath, and indignation, and a few wordy protestations of the injustice and wrong and of his determination not to "stand this kind of thing any longer," he looks at his poorly clad children, and at his hard working wife; and his wrath subsides into sulks, and his indignation pales before that terribly stern fact—*bread and butter!* So abuses, go on, and are rife, and, because there are no complaints loud enough to go beyond a corrupt oligarchy, into the independent ear of authority, it is assumed that there is no cause for complaint. A flaming "Report" goes in, describing, not what the Province is, but what it ought to be:—everything is *couleur-de-rose!* The officials are the most energetic, wise, honest and *discreet*;—so they are!—the people are the most happy and contented under the benign rule of their Joshees, their Dutts, their Bullah Pandies. The surface of the ground is so fair and productive,—a volcano underneath! Our contemporary the *Delhi Gazette* has in his columns lately exposed the Synsigh case, another gross case of injustice in his province of Kumaon.

"We believe Colonel Ramsay to be the really responsible party for the state of things that is growing really too bad to remain secret much longer. That officer is Commissioner and Agent to the Lieutenant Governor. He is described as, personally, greatly respected in his private character; but he has been quite too long in the province some thirty consecutive years. He is represented as surrounded by intriguing native officials, who practice all kinds of deception on him with impunity. He is known to be excessively lenient, and the policy of his rule appears to be "any thing for a quiet life;"—the "rest and be thankful" principle of the British Foreign Office. Amongst many examples current, we are furnished with one case of embezzlement, by a Tehseeldar of Rs. 3,000 of public money. The Commissioner contented himself, it is said, with a simple reprimand, and the restitution of the money; this very Tehseeldar was, shortly afterwards, appointed a Magistrate! He cannot, it is true, inscribe on the door of his Court—some where in the neighbourhood of Nynee Tal, "Here they *spike* the English." But what matters that even though he may have to decide cases in which Europeans are concerned? The pay of this officer is Rs. 150 per mensem; in seven years he has, we are informed, placed Rs. 45,000 in the hands of his banker?

"Now these little facts speak for themselves, and with an eloquence to which we do not pretend. They have but to be ventilated, to arouse suspicion, to call for inquiry, to consign to the punishment they deserve the corrupt officials of the district; and, by the introduction of fresh blood, to get rid of a blot on the fair fame of the British rule, and a dark stain on the Government of the North West. The entire district seems ruled by Joshees and Dutts. With the freedom of action accorded them, the apparent want of supervision over them, and the impunity with which detected criminals treated, it may be almost said that a premium is held out to the practise of bribery and corruption; and that the oppression of the people, by the tyranny of uncontrolled native officials is the inevitable result. We have merely opened up the subject for the purpose of provoking the notice it deserves in high quarters. We doubt not that many residents in Nynee Tal could furnish many more acts of the same character as those we have mentioned, did they but dare to do so. But that any one, who knows any thing of Civil and Judicial work in Gurhwal, can disprove what we have stated, we do not for a moment believe. We have often advocated the employment of a native magistracy, but always under adequate European supervision. If Gurhwal and Kumaon are to be taken, as a fair specimen of such a policy the scheme must be pronounced a dead failure; and had better be abandoned at once."

(2.) Leading article in the latter Newspaper. (*Mofussilite.*)

"The fame of the Kumaon Officials and of their administration in that little paradise of ease, affluence and bad Government," has reached the Western Presidency. We reprint elsewhere from the *Bombay Gazette* an article directing the attention of the Governor General to certain malpractices in Kumaon. "There," says the writer with not more force than truth, "unless our information has been wilfully and most mischievously false,—which we have no reason to think is the case,—would be found corruption rampant; justice, as a natural consequence, utterly dethroned, oppression and official tyranny the rule, and not the exception; private property unsafe; redress impossible; tampering with letters transmitted through the Post Office; a lien and embargo on the Press, and an amount of nest-feathering at once amazing and most lamentable. The character and extent of the evils we have enumerated excite wonder, and their long continuance with impunity may well call forth regret. They demand stern and instant reformation." Now this is just the conclusion at which the non-official mind here arrived not months but years ago. For years past have the misdeeds of the Kumaon Commission been the theme of reprobation in these Provinces. Time after time have specific acts of the most glaring injustice and oppression been brought to the notice of Government, without redress having been afforded in one single instance that we know of. Reformation seems as far from the thoughts of Sir John Lawrence now as ever it was. The fact is that reformation means nothing less than the peremptory removal of Colonel Ramsay, of all his subordinates in the Commission, of all the native Revenue officials, and of all the ministerial Amlah. No Civilian Governor can have the pluck to carry out a measure like this, and therefore, as we have said before, we must wait."

(3.) Letter from Secretary to this Government to the Officiating Commissioner of Kumaon, No. 3996 A, dated 7th December 1867.

No. 3996 A OF 1867.

From R. SIMSON, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces.
To C. P. CARMICHAEL, Esquire.
Offg. Commissioner of Kumaon.
Dated Camp Allygurh, the 7th December 1867.

SIR,—I am desired to forward to you a copy of the *Mofussilite* Newspaper of the 7th instant, in which an article is extracted from the *Bombay Gazette* entitled "Life in Kumaon."

2. It is stated therein that the letters and papers of two residents of Gurhwal were, a short time since, opened, read and shown to the Assistant Commissioner by the Post Master, before they could be delivered; also that a Tehseeldar, who had embezzled 3,000 Rs. of Public money, was merely reprimanded by the Commissioner, and was shortly afterwards appointed a Magistrate, and that although his pay is but 150 Rs. per mensem, he has in seven years accumulated a sum of 45,000 Rs.

3. The Lieutenant Governor desires me to request that you will report after full enquiry what foundation exists for these extraordinary allegations.

4. The return of the Newspaper with your reply is requested.

I have, &c.,
(Signed.) R. SIMSON,
Secy. to the Government of the North Western Provinces.

(4.) Reply of the Officiating Commissioner of Kumaon to the above, No. 2, dated 1st January 1868.

No. 2 OF 1868.

From C. P. CARMICHAEL, Esquire, Officiating Commissioner of the Kumaon Division.
To R. SIMSON, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces.
DATED CAMP BHABUR, 1ST JANUARY 1868.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3996 A.* dated 7th ultimo, desiring me to report, after full enquiry, what foundation there was for certain allegations made in an article in the *Bombay Gazette* Newspaper, and which had been copied into the "Mofussilite."

2. In reply I have the honor to state that the article in question appears to be a plagiarism. I am informed that, while the entire subject treated is the same, the first half of the article in question is almost, if not indeed quite, identical with a similar article that appeared in the *Oudh Gazette* Newspaper some three or four years ago, and which led at that time to a demi-official reference from Government, the correspondence regarding which will no doubt be found in the office of the Private Secretary to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

3. Should however the correspondence in question have, being only demi-official, been by any chance mislaid or destroyed, I may as well state that I believe that it was at the time satisfactorily established that the writer of the article in question in the *Oudh Gazette* was a Mr. Onyons, a discharged soldier. Mr. Onyons had come up to these Hills in search of employment, and through Colonel Ramsay's recommendation, got an appointment as Overseer on one of Mr. Henry's plantations in Gurhwal. There Mr. Onyons employed his leisure hours in writing articles for the *Oudh Gazette* to which it appears he was a regular contributor, commenting on the public character of his benefactor, and animadverting generally on the administration of Kumaon.

4. It would appear from the enquiry that was held at the time at the instance of Government, that what led to Mr. Onyons writing the particular article which has now been resuscitated in the *Bombay Gazette*, was the fact of his not receiving regularly his copies of the *Oudh Gazette*. The enquiry that was held established satisfactorily the fact that the cause of these papers not reaching him regularly was the accident of their having been directed to "Paoree" alone, without the additions of the words, "Gurhwal" and "*via* Nynee Tal." The consequence was that the Post Office authorities sent the papers down to Pooree in Cuttack, a very natural mistake, seeing that Paroee in Gurhwal is but little known. But Mr. Onyons' own bad conscience probably pricked him, and led him to the belief that his papers had been tampered with.

5. I believe the above to be the simple, true, and unvarnished facts of the case, ascertained after careful enquiry and on good authority. I am confident that the article in question does not relate to occurrences of the present time, as the use of the present tense throughout it would naturally lead any one to infer. The article is nothing, as I have already stated, but a plagiarism.

6. As regards the second allegation, namely, the one as to a Tehseeldar having embezzled 3,000 Rs., to his having been merely reprimanded for so doing, and shortly afterwards promoted to be a Magistrate, I have the honor to state that after a most careful enquiry, I find that the only Tehseeldar who was ever actually accused of peculation, was a man of the name of Gunga Ram. This man was at the time employed in the Huldwanee Tehseel, and on the accounts being gone into preparatory, I believe, to his transfer elsewhere, a deficit of some Rs. 800 was found. This the Tehseeldar had to make good, and the whole of the officials of the Tehseel, four in number, who were believed to be implicated in the transaction, and indeed, I understand, to be more guilty than the Tehseeldar himself, who left a great deal to his subordinates, were dismissed.

The Tehseeldar was allowed by Colonel Ramsay to give in his resignation, which was accepted. I believe that Colonel Ramsay extended this consideration to the man, first because he had been more than 30 years in Government employ, and secondly, because he believed that the subordinates, whom the Tehseeldar had trusted, to be more culpable than their chief. The man has never since (his resignation took place in 1864-65) been in Government employ, though he at present holds, I understand, an appointment under the Municipal Committee at Nynee Tal.

7. The only other Tehseeldar in this Province, who has to my knowledge been lately dismissed, is Gouree Dutt, the confirmation to whose dismissal was conveyed in Government order No. 338 A, (Judicial Criminal Department,) dated the 7th of June 1867.

8. I enclose copy of a letter (No. 804, dated the 14th December 1867,) which I despatched immediately on receipt of your communication to Lieutenant Garstin, the Senior Assistant Commissioner in Gurhwal, as the principal strictures related to that District. But as since the despatch of that letter, the facts above recorded have come to my knowledge, I have not deemed it right to defer the submission of my information to Government pending receipt of Lieutenant Garstin's reply to my letter. That reply, when received, shall be immediately forwarded, together with the copy of the *Mofussilite* newspaper.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. P. CARMICHAEL,
Offg. Commissioner.

ORDER.—The further reply of the Officiating Commissioner, after receipt of Lieutenant Garstin's report, may be awaited, meanwhile the above papers may be recorded.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces.

R. SIMSON,
Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces.

* In this Department.

NEWS FROM ABYSSINIA.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

DECEMBER 30TH, 1867.

REGARDING the case of the European whom I mentioned in my last as having been ordered to receive 72 lashes and who actually received 70 I heard a good many comments made yesterday on shore, and although the man is notoriously a "thundering scoundrel," still, as there is now a Provost Marshal in camp, it is plain no officer has a right to take the law into his own hands and administer a flogging to any miscreant, without his being first tried before the Provost Marshal by whom his sentence should be pronounced and punishment awarded. Then, 72 lashes is a torture worthy the barbarian monarch of Abyssinia himself. Besides, these floggings, both of natives, and unfortunately of Europeans (not long since Captain Eadie flogged some of his sailors for drunkenness) gain for us an infamous reputation in the country, and the people of Abyssinia, in the midst of whom native strollers convey the most exaggerated and preposterous accounts of us, are led to regard us as cruel and inhuman monsters. I hold that the lash is made, not for human beings, but for brute beasts—and for these in moderation. I should say the man who would give 72 lashes to his horse for a fault would deserve to be shot; what, then, shall be said of an "officer and gentleman" who had 70 lashes administered to a human being, the other two lashes being withheld from sheer fear lest the man might have died from two blows more. The fellow who so acted is simply a brute, and having acted without authority, he ought to be called to account.

An express mail steamer left here yesterday morning direct for Bombay. She carried despatches from General Staveley to the Commander-in-Chief relative to his late round of inspection to Senafe. Most conflicting and contradictory reports prevail as to the manner in which General Staveley is disposed to view matters at Senafe and *en route*. Some say he is highly satisfied, others say he is wholly disgusted, with the state of things he witnessed. I am inclined to think that in certain quarters, there is a disposition to dress up matters with a *couleur de rose* garb. I have good reason to know that both from Senafe and from the posts *en route*, letters have come in couched in anything but favorable terms concerning the condition of things in the places whence they have been despatched.

Much credit is due to the active commander of the *Mandalay* for having brought down his batch of mules (208) from Suez without the loss of a single beast, an unprecedented fact in the mule transport service hitherto. I should say that some premium ought to be held out to the captains of transports for special efficiency.

DECEMBER 31ST, 1867.

THE home mail arrived here yesterday afternoon. It is a question whether the mail steamer which left the Bay yesterday morning will have been in time to put her mails on board the Suez mail steamer for Aden and Bombay. In case of her missing the steamer at Jibelteer, she has probably instructions to follow her to Aden, and taking into account the usual delay there, is likely to be still in time with the Annesley Bay mails.

A French schooner, the *Suzette*, arrived in the Bay yesterday evening. She came from the Mediterranean through the Suez Canal. This fact is significant, and highly suggestive of the expediency of the work in which we are engaged in this Bay, where everything foretends the future growth of an important British post and naval post, by the time *Monsieur* shall have opened his Suez Canal. The *Suzette* has been sent here on private speculation, with a cargo of sundries on board. It is quite true about the loss of the ammunition of the party of the 33rd on their march to Senafe. It seems fifteen camels, with the ammunition with which they were loaded, were stolen off by the cameleers, while the gallant heroes of the 33rd were all in a state of glorious obliviousness of everything connected with this world sublunary. This incident will give your readers an idea of the discipline and caution maintained by our troops on the march.

To be sure, there is no enemy ostensibly in the field, but who can tell where a hidden foe may lurk, and that there are lots of robber Abyssinian soldiers about, there is no doubt, in fact most of the Abyssinian chiefs are a sort of feudal robbers with armed followers, who do the work of freebooters, and, now that the imperial Government is no longer recognized in Abyssinia, the whole country is overrun with these robber gangs. It is true, they have not hitherto ventured down the ranges, but, when they come to know that ammunition—to them so necessary—is to be had simply for the carrying of it off, in the passes, I shall not be surprised to hear of some ambush being laid and the throats of a lot of our soldiers being cut *en route* to Senafe. Colonel Dunn, of the 33rd, deserves the "Star of India" for the discipline maintained in his regiment.

I, yesterday afternoon, paid a visit of inspection to our "market-place." In a foregoing letter I think I described its position. On an open ground extending to the water, on the outskirts of the settlement, to the left of the landing place, a mat hut has been put up, which represents the Annesley Bay "Markets-House"—at least for the present. There were a couple of out huts or sheds near the principal hut, and a rude plank table, upon which the slaughtered beast is cut up and distributed to customers. The proprietor is a half caste Portuguese, who slaughters an ox, morning and evening, three times a week; that killed in the morning is distributed amongst the men-of-war, the evening's meat is sold to all comers. I saw no other provisions in the market—save some very good oranges brought down from Suez, and quite a rarity here. At the morning market, I hear there is a better show of provisions. The following is the "Price Current" of the Annesley Bay "Market":—

Beef, per lb.	5d.
Mutton, do.	5d.
Fowls, each	24d.
Eggs, per dozen	24d.
* Potatoes, per lb.	3d.
* Onions, do.	3d.
Pumpkins, do.	3d.
* Oranges, per dozen	36d.

The articles marked with an asterisk are imported. Strange to say, the natives bring no game nor fish to market, although the country abounds with the former, and the Bay with the latter.

JANUARY 1ST, 1868.

THE birth of the New Year was ushered in by the ships in the Bay last night on stroke of midnight by a violent ringing of bells and vociferous cheering from some of the vessels. As the settlement does not yet boast of a town clock, and much difference of opinion seemed to exist between those on board the several ships as to the exact hour of mid-night, it so happened that when one vessel had just finished the celebration of the happy event, another struck "eight bells" and renewed the uproar which was kept up pretty nearly to 12-30 A. M. The cheering from some of the ships was most enthusiastic, and the old, familiar "hip, hip, hurrah" came pealing over the waters in so heartily national a fashion, that sleep for the time being was out of the question, and your correspondent for his part fell a musing on all the possible and impossible eventualities for the British nation in this part of the world, which this new-born year may be destined to witness. Before January 1869, shall our army have advanced to Dabra Tabor; shall it have encountered an enemy *en route*; shall it have found the prisoners alive and released them; shall it have made a prisoner of Theodore; shall a portion of Abyssinia have been permanently occupied by British arms? Any, nay all, of these events may very possibly become realities before this newly-born year expires.

The steamer *Queen* arrived yesterday afternoon in the Bay where, as I mentioned already, she had been preceded by the *England*. Thus the whole of the second division of the Advanced Brigade has now reached here on board those two steamers and the four ships which they towed. Our great look-out now is for the Commander-in-Chief,—though some there be here who pretend that H. E. will not arrive here till the fall of this year 1868. Certainly those prophets who predicted in Bombay three months ago that the main body would not move before the end of 1867 have been singularly favoured by circumstances, which they never could have forseen at the time.

JANUARY, 2ND, 1868.

I, YESTERDAY afternoon, paid a visit on board the French schooner *Suzette*, whose arrival in the Bay I noted in the foregoing part of this letter. She has on board a large and heterogeneous assortment of stores, provisions, wines, brandies, and liquors, dry goods, &c. The parties who have undertaken this speculation are the French firm of Messrs. Bagin, Raband & Co. who have business houses at Port Said, Suez, Zanzibar, Madagascar, as well as at Marseilles, Paris, and London. The *Suzette* is to be followed immediately by a steamer of the same company from Suez, which will bring down 250 tons of general goods. This steamer, the *Louise et Marie*, will ply regularly between Annesley Bay and Suez, carrying passengers if the occasion offers. The two agents for the firm here have brought with them (taken assunder) a wooden building, which they propose to put together and erect on shore as their permanent business premises. One of these gentlemen also proposed to set out for Senafe in the course of some days with a large assortment of goods of various kinds. They speak of entering into the country, independent of our expedition, and pushing their trade as far as Gondar; they have collected, they say, 150 camels at Suez, with a large number of Arabs, whom they intend to arm, and thus adventure into the country "on their own hook"— to use a vulgarism to express the petulant independence of these French in the face of us British. One of the two agents of the firm is a somewhat remarkable character—that is if he be not an unmitigated liar. He told me his name is Baron de Noerden, that he is a Dutchman, and has travelled all over Abyssinia. He declares himself to be an intimate friend of M. Le Jean, whom, he says, he assisted in the compilation of his reports for the French Government. In 1863, he set out from Massowa, on a similar mercantile speculation to that in which he is now engaged, and penetrated into Abyssinia, by Adowa, Axum, and Gondar as far as Dabra Tabor, where he saw King Theodore. After three years spent in various places of Abyssinia he returned to Massowa in 1866. He speaks the Amharic, Tigreh, and Galla languages. He has promised me to place at my disposal his notes of his travels in Abyssinia, which, if I find them interesting and trust-worthy, I will do into English and send them over for publication in the *Gazette*, as the "Adventures of the Baron de Noerden in Abyssinia." The Baron expressed to me his astonishment at the *route* selected by Colonel Merewether for the march of our army into Abyssinia. He states that the route from Angeegoo to Chenaleh on the plateau is far preferable; this is the route by which all the caravans come down from Tigreh to Massowa, and the Baron himself went by it on his entry into, and return from, the interior. Is it by no means as difficult and precipitous a *route* as that to Senafe, and is not so liable to be flooded, nor so dangerous in time of floods. The Baron also informed me that almost all the old monasteries of Abyssinia have been plundered and ruined in these latter lawless times, and the monks dispersed; he spent a night, he said, at Dabra Damo town, on his way to Axum, and then the monastery of that place was deserted and the monks dispersed. One or two have escaped the general desolation. The Baron thinks the Abyssinians will show fight when our army advances into Abyssinia, and the armed bands of the feudal robber chiefs will be likely to cause us much annoyance by hovering round our troops on the march, cutting off stragglers, and plundering our stores, if not carefully guarded from surprise. Like a great many others, the Baron is of opinion that King Theodore and his prisoners will never be found by a British army, even though they should search every nook and cranny of Abyssinia with torches; at the proper time, the Emperor will disappear and nothing more will be heard of him or his cage-birds—till the British retire. Fort Magdala the Baron compares to "an old stronghold of Robin Hood."

After leaving the *Suzette*, I sailed over to "Eadie Island," to have a look at the state of affairs in that quarter. The island is not yet finished, although all the machinery of the large water-condenser has been put up, Captain Eadie and some of his officers, with one or two military men, were on the island at the time, and steam has been got up by way of a trial. I remained on the island only a very few moments. As I thought it hardly fair to make a preliminary experiment the basis of a journalistic report, I shall visit it again shortly. I heard that the work of condensation will regularly commence to-day. From "Eadie Island" I went over to the Pier Head, where I found the smaller condenser busily at work condensing water for consumption on shore, so that the *Argus* Captain has beaten his senior of the *Satellite* in the race of the two condensers, and he may boast of having drawn—if not the "first blood," at all events the *first water!*

Rain! Rain!! Rain!!! down it comes at last with a patter and a splatter and a splash that sounds most refreshing. This morning was unusually dark and cloudy, and between seven and eight a few drops of rain began to fall, but it was an anxious question whether the shower would grow into a down-pour or soon pass off as on a former occasion recently. However, a regular wet day seems now (8½ A. M.) to have set in, and the whole Bay is enveloped in a dense "Scotch mist," through which the shipping are dimly discernible. If the fall of rain in the mountains should continue for days, the consequences for the settlement on shore might be disastrous, as I have already remarked in some of my former letters, owing to the dangers likely to arise from a flood bursting down upon the plain. But one wet day, at least, is a real luxury on this parched and arid shore, to say nothing of the want of water which of course would be considerably alleviated by a brief rainy season.

Brigadier General Merewether has come down from Senafe to Mulkuttoo. There is no news from the front of any decisive importance; native Abyssinian chiefs still continue to come into the camp, making protestations of amity, but there is reason, it is supposed, to doubt their sincerity, and some think them to be simply neither more nor less than spies of Theodore or the other Princes. It is even suspected that they are not chiefs at all, but simply Abyssinian soldiers got up for the occasion, and that their object is to throw us off our guard. The scarcity of corn, which these "chiefs" explain by the failure of the last harvest, is, perhaps, with some grounds, attributed to the removal of all the corn round about Senafe and in Augaumieh generally, at the first news of our advent here. Beyond a doubt we have to do with a wily race, and the foolhardy confidence of Britons may lead us into trouble here, if we do not mind what we are about.

Alas! the rain has ceased already, at 9 A. M.; the sun is beginning to peep out, and our hopes, just now so sanguine, of a "regular wet day," have sadly been disappointed! I calculated upon chronicling this auspicious day as "Washing-day,"—for, if it be remembered that in the dearth of water here, no supply of "soft water" is available for the dobee's purposes, and that a stay in Annesley Bay is calculated to use up pretty generally an ordinary supply of clean linen, it will be better understood what a boon a tub of rain water must necessarily prove, but, as the Persian poet says:—"*Ay deregah, va ay deregah va ay deregah*," not a tub-full of rain is likely to have been saved in the whole settlement, so niggard and scant has been the brief supply with which the stingy sky has been pleased to favour us. Let us hope for better, that is, *wetter* times! and humbly trust that a clean shirt shall not become an "article of importation" in Abyssinia, to be obtained only from Aden, Suez, or Bombay, or England. *Apropos* to shirts, this Frenchman is asking 18s. for his "Crimean shirts," rather a high figure;—a party from Bombay who would bring out here a supply of this article *at a moderate price*, would be likely to find a ready sale for his goods, both here and at camp Senafe. Warm clothing of every sort, woollen and worsted socks and stockings, flannel shirts, camisoles, and good, strong, serviceable suits of clothes, of one piece, of some warm woollen stuffs, are in much demand especially at the camp Senafe.

The "Crescent" is putting in a formidable appearance in these waters, as if to intimate that it does not quietly intend to yield the pace to the "Cross of St. George." Just now (2nd January afternoon), three Turkish or Egyptian war vessels are steaming into the Bay; one of them is a frigate of imposing dimensions, having probably some high Egyptian officer on board, sent on here by his Government to compliment the British Commander-in-Chief on his arrival (if ever that event take place.)

JANUARY, 5TH, 1868.

THE Commander-in-Chief arrived on the 3rd and went on shore from the *Octavia* yesterday afternoon without any ceremony, simply accompanied by his staff and some of the high naval officers, Commodore Heath and Captain Eadie included. Previously, about mid-day, the commander of the Turkish war frigate lying in harbour paid a visit to the flag-ship, and after remaining half an hour or so on board took his departure under a salute of honour of 13 guns, which was duly returned from the Egyptian frigate. So much for international courtesies.

The Commander-in-Chief, I was given to understand, proposed to remain on shore last night, his tents, &c., having been prepared for him beyond the lines of the 33rd in the camp. Indeed, I was told by an officer in camp that H. E. would not return again on board the *Octavia*, but was going definitely to settle down to camp life. As luck would have it, H. E.'s first night on the shores of Abyssinia must have proved rather uncomfortable, as, never since my arrival here, has there been such a down-pour of rain as fell during the course of last night. Suddenly, between 11 and 12 o'clock a dense volume of water burst down from the sky; it was not like rain, but as if an enormous reservoir of water over head had been emptied all at once of its contents. The rain was accompanied by a raw sort of cold, which penetrated into the very marrow of the bones. It did not continue long, but cleared off after about a couple of hours. I have no doubt but that a great quantity of rain must have fallen in the mountains. This morning is dark and cloudy, the ranges are enveloped in mist, and there is every appearance of more rain down here; on the highlands apparently the rainfall has been incessant. What the state of the *route* to Senafe may be at present it is not easy to surmise; it is to be feared that the Commander-in-Chief on his proposed visit to the Advanced Camp will have to go over it at a time when it is in its very worst condition.

I regret to say that, while I was yesterday in the camp of the 3rd Bombay N. I., paying a visit to an officer of that regiment of my acquaintance, news just then came in that serious illness had broken out amongst the troops stationed at some of the posts on the *route* to Senafe, and the Doctor of the 3rd Bombay N. I. was ordered to set out forthwith for the post at Koomaylee where ten or more of the men had been suddenly attacked with some disease of a peculiar character. This is very disagreeable news to greet the Commander-in-Chief on the very first day of his landing. It is most earnestly to be hoped that the disease, whatever it is, may not prove serious, and, above all, that it may not spread through the army. If I mistake not the troops at present stationed at Koomaylee belong to the regiment of the 1st Beloochees.

Apropos to the botany of Abyssinia, a friend of mine in the 3rd Bombay N. I. when out shooting a day or two ago, came upon a spot of ground covered with a sort of melon, two or three of which he carried home with him to his camp. On one's being cut up, it was found to have a most detestably bitter taste, and the regimental doctor was inclined even to think it might be poisonous.

I am assured, however, by an Arab on board that these sort of melons are very common in Arabia, and that they are very good eating indeed when ripe.

The *Compta* last night came to anchor in the Bay. She has the elephants on board.

I met yesterday afternoon an officer of H. M.'s war steamer *Argus*, who told me that that vessel is now under orders for Suez, for which port she is expected to leave shortly; the shipment and transport of mules from Suez will be under the special surveillance of the commander of the *Argus*. This is a very necessary and useful measure, as hitherto much mismanagement prevailed at Suez in this respect, the mules having in many instances being put on ship board without anything like an adequate staff of grooms, the consequence being that the animals were neglected necessarily during the voyage, and on arrival here were left without persons to look after them. I have heard it stated on good authority that much of the mortality amongst the mules was attributable to bungling on the Suez side. Matters, however, are now likely to mend at Suez, under the eye of the energetic commander of the *Argus*.

I know not whether it be owing to the arrival of the Commodore and Commander-in-Chief, or not, but this is really the first Sunday since I came here that has the aspect of the "Sabbath" about it. There is a quiet and calm pervading the whole Bay, no work is being done on any of the ships apparently. "Church" is being held on board the *Octavia*, *Satellite*, *Argus*, and steam Ram *Daphne*, from which last (lying close by where I am now writing) the solemn strains of the songs of the Psalmist are pealing across the waters, sung by a very efficient choir which evidently boasts of some excellent voices, and accompanied by the swelling notes of a fine-toned harmonium. The effect is both imposing and suggestive.

THE following is an extract from a private letter, dated from Annesley Bay, 7th January:—

When I say that the elephants *have* landed, perhaps I am a little premature; for they have got some of them on to the barge, but they have hitherto declined to walk the plank, fearing that it will not bear them, because it bends slightly when they put their feet on it. One of them has not been well, and had to be brought on deck for the benefit of his health. The little French schooner which came through the Suez Canal, with wines and stores of sorts, states that the Abyssinians have 20,000 breech-loading double barreled rifles of French make. If this be even partly true, it will make the chance of Theodore attempting to fight greater.

"Report" (which is generally wrong) states that the prisoners have been heard of up to the 17th December, and that they were well. The King of Tigre is also *said* to be turning against us, and the King of Shoa has been frightened away from Magdala, by Theodore.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(*By direct Overland Telegraph.*)

LONDON, 14TH JANUARY, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed easier.

Dhollera 6d.

The Manchester Market to-day closed strong.

7lb. Shirtings	7s. 6d.
8½ „	9s. 3d.
40s. Twist	1s. 0d.

The ships *Radnagore*, *T. E. Lemon*, and *Zemindar* have arrived from Bombay.

BOMBAY.

THE accident to Mr. Hanna, probationary pilot, occurred on board the *S. S. City of Dublin*, not on board the *S. S. City of Manchester*.

THE transport *Mabel*, in tow of the *S. S. Koina*, sails to-day for Annesley Bay with horses. The *Asia*, with a large quantity of grass, also sails to-day.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

FORTY-FOUR of the buggalows which were taken up for transport purposes were appropriated to bullocks, and now twenty are to be sent off to Annesley Bay with grass.

◆

WE understand that an order has been received by the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., from the Board of Directors in England, to confirm Mr. Duxbury in his appointment as Traffic Manager.

◆

THE Turkish branch of the Indo-European line was yesterday reported to be right to Constantinople; that the Egyptian line was right, and that the Persian line was also right to Tabreez.

◆

YESTERDAY morning at about 7 o'clock a fire broke out in the shop of one Kishram Munshiram, near the market, outside the Fort, but it was immediately extinguished by the exertions of the police.

◆

THE Swedish bark *Heidi*, Captain Dannberg, arrived yesterday from Gothenburg, which port she left on the 10th August last. She lost two men during the voyage from scurvy, and five others on board are now suffering from that disease.

◆

THE following passengers sailed per transport steamer *Sunda*, Captain Somes, to Kurrachee, on the 20th instant:—Captain Caldicot, Ensign R. M. Thornton, Ensign Hortford, Col. and Mrs. Batten, Mr. and Mrs. Rully, 5 rank and file, and 28 followers.

◆

AT the High Court yesterday, before the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould, an *ex parte* decree was given in favour of Hiptoola Jattaybhoy against *R. Witchelo*, for the sum of Rs. 1,624 and costs in respect of goods sold and delivered. Mr. Dunbar was for the plantiff.

◆

ON Monday evening last, about 6 o'clock, a woman named Suckoo, residing in a hut on the Bunder near the Gun Carriage department, had her arm broken by a piece of rock falling through the roof of her hut from the blasting that was going on near the Bunder.

◆

AN inquest was held yesterday afternoon at the Apollo Bunder on the body of a Coolie named Soobanoo, who came by his death by falling over the Apollo Bunder, on to the steps below, thereby fracturing his skull. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

◆

THE ship *Teazer* has been taken up as a transport, and will be employed in carrying bullocks to Abyssinia. The barque *Ann* has also been chartered by Government. The latter vessel used to have a bad name for some desperate cases of flogging which occurred on board (she was known indeed as "the bloody Ann"), but we suppose she is just like her neighbours now.

◆

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.—On the 14th instant, a dead body was found at mileage 154 between Kheirgaum and Patus on the G. I. P Railway line, by the driver of the No. 7 up goods train. An inquest was held the same day on the body and the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased had been murdered and placed on the line with the view of removing suspicion. No information could be obtained as to the name or caste of the deceased.

◆

WE are glad to see, from an advertisement which appears in another column, that arrangements have been made by the G. I. P. Railway Electric Telegraph Department to transmit messages through between Bombay and Calcutta and *vice versa* by the G. I. P. and E. I. Railway telegraph. This service is to commence from the 1st proximo. The rates will be the same as those charged by the Government Telegraph.

◆

SIR CHARLES SARGENT gave a decree at the High Court yesterday in favour of Thucker Bhanjee Nundoo and others against Khoja Hussoon Moossa (who did not put in an appearance) for the sum of Rs. 1,467, with interest and costs, in respect of goods sold and delivered. Mr. Pigot was for the plaintiff. In another suit, which was also undefended, and in which Mr. Dunbar appeared for the plaintiff, His Lordship gave a decree for Rs. 1,418, with interest and costs, in favour of Volkart Brothers as against Mooljee Oodowjee, in respect of a contract by which the defendant agreed in 1866 to purchase from the plaintiffs a certain quantity of gauze, which he afterwards refused to take delivery of, and which was sold by the plaintiffs by auction. The suit was brought to recover the deficit.

THE usual weekly statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay has not been issued this week by the new Bank, we are informed, in consequence of the returns not having been received from the Branches. The following, however, has been handed to us:—At close of business on Monday evening

The Government Deposits were	68,00,000
Current Deposits	1,22,00,000
Capital paid up	35,30,424
	Rs. 2,25,30,424

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—21st JAN.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London	£3 0 0 to £3 7 6 p. t.	£2 0s. Noml.
,, Liverpool	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 12 6	£2 2s. 6d.
By Overland Route	£3 10s. 0d. to £6 0 0	...
To China	Rs. 14 per bale.	
,, Mauritius	No business.	

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Jan. 21.	John Bright (s)	Cumming	Annesley Bay, Jan.8
	Surat	Dunlop	Sunderland, Sept.28
	Queen of the Lake	Scobie	Liverpool, Sept. 26
	Swedish Barque Heide	Dannbery	Gothenburg, Aug. 10.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer *Koina*, Sampson, bound to Abyssinia
Ship *Asia*, Farier, bound to Red Sea.
Ship *Stad Assen*, Boer, bound to Hongkong
Steamer *Taptee*, Drewitz, bound to Cutch Mandvee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *City of Canton*, to Havre.
Ship *Sattelite*, to Liverpool
Barque *A. V. S. R. Letchmy*, to Malabar Coast.

THE PORT CANNING LAND COMPANY.

(*Concluded from yesterday's Gazette.*)

APPENDIX D.

2,000 biggahs of land being the southern portion of Lot 54, rent free up to November 1867, and to be resettled thereafter, with a claim to an additional portion of land measuring 2,000 biggahs which adjoins it and was then in dispute.

This property, or rather the two properties, were sold to the Company by Ramgopaul Ghose for Rs. 60,000.

The abovementioned two several parcels of land, being each 2,000 biggahs, were held under two several leases granted by the Government to Ramgopaul Ghose by two deeds, dated respectively the 14th November 1857, for a period of only 10 years, that is from the date of this deed to the 14th November 1867, consequently both the leases have now expired.

The deed of sale from Ramgopaul Ghose to the Company bears date the 13th February 1865. It recites that when the said two pieces of land were so demised to the said R. G. Ghose, one Sibnarain Bose had then already brought a suit before the Additional Principal Sudder Ameen of the 24-Pergunnahs for possession of about 2,000 biggahs of the said land, and that although the suit was then dismissed, the same was, on appeal, reversed by the Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, and that the decree of the said last mentioned Judge was on appeal upheld by the Sudder Dewany Adawlut; and it then recites that the said R. G. Ghose had contracted with the said Company for the sale to them of all his right, title, and interest for the sum of Rs. 60,000, payable, Rs. 30,000 in cash, and Rs. 30,000 in shares, the Company having had full notice, and being well aware of the claim of the said Sibnarain Bose.

The journal entries as to the payment of these sums are—

Chuck Lot 54.—February 1865.—Paid R. G. Ghose to account transfer of his two leases, cheque No. 6 ... 30,000
May.—Paid ditto 30 shares, 1101-30 ... 30,000
60,000

Now as to these two lots, besides the fact that the Company only purchased a two years' and nine months lease, it appears that Ramgopaul Ghose has not even a right to the entirety of either of the two lots, as the portion of Sibnarain Bose comprised a moiety of each of the lots.

Sibnarain Bose was entitled to the portion of land he claimed under a *mourassee pottah* which had been granted to him by Radhamadub Mookopadhy a who was at the time of his granting such pottah the proprietor of the whole of the Soonderbun Lot No. 54, in which all these Chucks are included, being precisely the same title as that of the Chuck Koomrakhally, which the firm of Borradaile, Schiller & Co. sold to the Company. The Government bought from Radhamadub Mookhopadhya the Lot No. 54, and after they had so purchased it, they, without taking any notice of the *Mourassee pottah* held by Sibnarain Bose, granted the abovementioned two leases, for ten years to Ramgopaul Ghose. Ramgopaul Ghose, upon obtaining these two leases, took possession of the land, and at his own cost cleared and cultivated the whole and then afterwards the heirs of Sibnarain Bose brought a suit and recovered their portion; and at the time when Ramgopaul Ghose sold these two Chucks to the Company, he was not in possession of the portion which belonged to the estate of Sibnarain Bose, and the Company have never had possession of it.

At the time when Ramgopaul Ghose made the sale of these two worthless leases to the Company, he was one of the Directors of the Company, and consequently as a trustee for the Company.

APPENDIX E.

2,000 biggahs of land facing the Mutlah River, where the Athara Banka and Mutlah join, being a portion of Lot No. 57.

This Soonderbun lot was held by Sebastian Gonsalves under a *pottah* from Government, being a lease for 99 years with a right to resettlement afterwards, commencing from the 1st May 1851.

Sebastian Gonsalves granted a *Mourassee* lease to Mr. Stalkart by an Instrument bearing date the 6th April 1863 of 965 biggahs of this land, at an annual rent of Rs. 1-4 per biggah, payable by half-yearly instalments of Rs. 603-2, on the 1st July and 1st December in every year, with the option to take up the remainder of the land on the same terms.

Mr. Stalkart took this lease under a co-partnership arrangement entered into between himself and Messrs. Lamouroux and Caffarel, for the purpose of manufacturing their salt; and he and his partners, after obtaining the land did set up salt works there, and carried on the business of manufacturing salt. The Company purchased the interest of Sibastian Gonsalves in this lot for Rs. 25,000, by a deed dated the 10th February 1865. The Company also purchased the interest of Messrs. Stalkart, Lamouroux, and Caffarel under the *Mourassee* lease for Rs. 30,000, by a deed dated the 2nd February 1865. This last mentioned deed contains a recital to the effect, that inasmuch as the project of Messrs. Stalkart and Lamouroux, of converting Bombay salt into Punga salt, at a comparatively low rate, had amongst other advantages that of attracting to the Mutlah the greater trade from Bombay, the Company were to pay to them a Royalty fee of one rupees, fo every one hundred maunds on all salt manufactured or unmanufactured on the grant, or to pay to them at any time the sum of Rs. 5,000 in lieu of such Royalty fee for ever, and there is also a covenant from the Company to the vendors to the same effect.

This provision is not likely to be ever of any avail, as the Company have not, since they have acquired the land, manufactured any salt there as it could not be done to advantage.

The journal entries as to the payments for the purchases of the abovementioned interests are—

Lot 57.—February.—Paid John Stalkart, cheque No. 1, interest in lease... 20,000
,, F. Lamouroux ,, No. 3 ditto... 10,000
,, J. B. Gonsalves, per his Agent H. Fraser, by cheque No. 5, for the *pottah* of land... 25,000
55,000

This lot, since its purchase by the Company, has been redeemed from the payment of all future Government Revenue; or, in other words, purchased from the Government in fee simple, at the rate of Rs. 2-8 per acre, being Rs. 1,652-8 for the whole lot, the area of which is estimated to contain 2,000 biggahs, or 661 acres. Of the above sum, one-tenth, or Rs. 165-4, was paid down at the time when the redemption purchase was made, and the lot stands hypothecated to the Government for the payment of the remaining nine-tenths of the purchase money, being Rs. 1,487-4, which has to be paid within ten years, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, to be paid in the meantime on the 15th day of May in every year. The Company have also paid, since their redemption purchases, for interest, Rs. 69-6-5 in 1866, and Rs. 142-14-11 in 1867.

APPENDIX F.

The Ellengunge estate, Lot 133—I have already explained how this lot was purchased by the Company.

The journal entries regarding the payments made for the purchase are—

Lot 133.—1865, April 12th.—Paid F. Schiller, cheque No. 63 ... 67,000
National Bank entry of draft on London, £30,625 fg. F. Schiller on account of Ellengunge, Lot 133 ... 30,000
May.—Paid E. D. Kilburn 25 Shares, 1277-1301 25,000
,, do. 25 do., 2146-170 25,000
,, F. Schiller 50 do., 2171-220 50,000
,, J. Borradaile 50 do., 2221-270 50,000
,, J. A. Burkinyoung 120 do., 2671-390 1,20,000
,, do: 213 do., 2507-69 213,000
,, F. A. Jung 50 do., 2620-69 50,000
,, F. Schiller 50 do., 2085-2134 50,000
583,000
950,000

The excess paid on account of this purchase, Rs. 1,50,000 was transferred to the sale account of the wet dock and still retained by Mr. Schiller.

Since acquiring this lot, the Company have purchased the fee simple of the land from Government for Rs. 44,700, the area of the property having been estimated at 47,311 biggahs, or 14,780 acres; of this sum Rs. 6,716 has been paid to Government, and the land stands hypothecated to Government for the payment of balance Rs. 37,983-14-5 within ten years, with interest thereon in the meantime at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable yearly. The Company have also paid, for interest in 1866 Rs. 4,208-1-5, and in 1867 Rs. 3,810-2-7.

Besides what I have already explained regarding this lot, I have to mention that the Company have a further claim against Mr. Schiller for Rs. 8,000 paid by the Company on account of an incumbrance which had been created by him by the Deed of the 13th February 1866, by which he purported to sell this land together with other properties to the Company, covenanted, that all the properties were free from all incumbrances. This was not the case as regarded Lot No. 133, as after the purchase a suit was instituted against the Company by Chunder Seekur Mookerjee, one of the Banians of the firm of Borradaile, Schiller and Co., and one Samachurn Mookerjee, for the recovery of about 1,000 biggahs, which they claimed to hold from Mr. Schiller under a *Mourassee pottah*; and as the land so claimed was the very spot where the Company's Gridiron was being constructed, the Company had to settle this claim by purchasing the *Mourassee* interest for Rs. 8,000 and which was done under a deed which bears date, and was executed on the 10th April 1867. The Company therefore ought to be paid back this money by Mr. Schiller.

APPENDIX G.

Soonderbun Lots Nos. 83, 131, 134, and portion of Lot 132.—All the above lots have been purchased by the Company.

Lot No. 83.—This lot, consisting of 3,250 biggahs, was granted by the Government to Moonshee Buzloor Rohim, under a *pottah* of 99 years, commencing from the 1st May 1849.

The Moonshee sold his interest under the *pottah* to the Company by a deed dated the 7th February 1865, for Rs. 25 000. The journal entry as to this payment is—

Lot 83.—Feb. 1865.—Paid Buzloor Rohim, cheque No. 4 ... 25,000.

Since acquiring this lot, the Company have also purchased the fee simple of it from Government for Rs. 2,773-12, the area of the land being estimated at 3,250 biggahs, or 1,074 acres. Of this sum, Rs. 277-4 has been paid to Government, and the land stands hypothecated for the payment of the balance, Rs. 2,496-8, within ten years, with interest in the meantime at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable yearly. The Company have also paid, for interest in 1866, Rs. 116-8, and in 1867, Rs. 239-14-8.

Lot No 131 and a portion of Lot 132.—Lot No. 131 was granted by the Government to Mr. W. A. Sheppard, under a *pottah* for 99 years, commencing from the 1st January 1861;—the area of the lot is 14,000 biggahs. Mr. Sheppard sold an eighth annas share to Mr. C. Gould for Rs. 2,500, by a deed dated the 17th April 1862, and he also sold a four annas share to Gobind Chunder Dey for Rs. 1,250, by another deed bearing the same date.

The proprietors of this lot cleared by mistake a portion of land, consisting of 1,250 biggahs, in Lot 132, which then belonged to Government, instead of in their own lot; and afterwards, on finding out their mistake, they applied for and obtained from Government leave to purchase in fee simple, under the Waste Land Rules, the portion of land which they had so cleared at Rs. 2-8 the acre.

Mr. Schiller purchased these properties from the abovenamed proprietors for Rs. 20,000, by a deed dated the 7th March 1865, and by a deed dated the 16th March 1865, Mr. Schiller sold these properties to the Company for Rs. 50,000. Here is an instance that Mr. Schiller did not transfer the properties which he purchased for the same prices as he paid, and I consider that as Mr. Schiller was acting as a Trustee for the Company he is accountable for the sum of Rs. 30,000 taken by him in the same month of March in excess of the price for which the lots were purchased.

The journal entry as to this payment is.—

Lot 131, and 1,250 biggahs of Lot 132.—March 1865.—Paid Borradaile, Schiller Co., cheque 50 ... 50,000.

The fee simple of Lot No. 131 has also been purchased by the Company for Rs. 11,570, the area being 14,000 biggahs, or 4,628 acres. Of this sum, Rs. 1,157 was paid down at the time of the purchase, and the balance, Rs. 10,413, has to be paid within ten years, with interest in the meantime at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The Company have besides paid, for interest in 1866, Rs. 500-15, and in 1867, Rs. 1,000-12-8.

The portion of Lot No. 132 consisting of 1,250 biggahs, or acres, has also been purchased by the Company, in fee simple, for Rs. 1,032-8; of this purchase, the whole amount has been paid.

Lot No. 134.—This lot was granted by Government to Meer Hossain Ally Khan, Ex-Ameer of Scinde, under a *pottah* for 99 years, commencing from the 1st May 1854.

Meer Hossain Ally sold this lot to Monshee Amir Ally for Rs. 4,750, by a deed dated the 21st January 1863.

The Company purchased this lot from Moonshee Amir Ally for Rs. 22,000, by a deed dated the 8th March 1865.

The Journal entry as to this purchase is—

Lot 134.—February 1865.—Paid Amir Ally, cheque No. 16 ... 22,000.

The Company have also redeemed this lot in fee simple for Rs. 8,265, the area being 10,000 biggahs, or 3,306 acres. Of this sum, Rs. 826-8 was paid down at the time of the redemption being made, and the balance, Rs. 7,438-8, has to be paid within 10 years, with interest in the meantime at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The Company have besides paid, for interest in 1866, Rs. 347-2, and in 1867, Rs. 714-14-5.

APPENDIX H.

Soonderbun Lot No. 50.—This lot, consisting of 14,000 biggahs, was granted by Government, under a *pottah* for 99 years, to Sreekisto Law, Doorga Churn Law, Sama Churn Law, and Bhuggobutty Churn Law, commencing from the 1st June 1860.

The Laws sold a 2-8 share of this lot to Messrs. May, Pickford, and Mathewson for Rs. 2,608, by a deed dated the 26th May 1858, and again the Laws sold to Mr. Carter a 3-8 share for Rs. 1,000 by a deed dated the 19th March 1860.

The Company purchased from the Laws their share for Rs. 1,50,000, by a deed dated the 17th February 1865.

The Journal entry as to this payment is—

Lot 50.—May 1865.—Paid D. C. Law 75 shares, 1178-252 ... 75,000
ditto ditto 75 shares, 1475-549 ... 75,000
1,50,000

The Company also purchased from Messrs. May, Pickford, and Mathewson their interest for Rs. 1,00,000, by a deed dated the 10th July 1865.

The Journal entry as to this payment is—

Lot 50.—March 1865.—Paid Pickford, Mathewson & Co., cheque 23 ... 1,00,000

The Company also purchased from the Misses Carter, as representatives of Mr. Carter, who had died, their interest in the lot for Rs. 1,50,000, by a deed dated the 15th June 1865

The Journal entry as to this payment is—

Lot 50.—June 1865.—Paid Mary Carter, Eliza Carter, and H. N. Carter, cheque No. 101 ... 1,50,000

This lot has, also since its purchase, been redeemed in fee simple by the Company for Rs. 11,570, the area being 14,000 biggahs, or 4,628 acres. Of this sum, Rs. 1,157 has been paid down, and the balance, Rs. 10,413, has to be paid within 10 years, with interest in the meantime at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum; the Company have also paid, for interest in 1866, Rs. 500-15, and in 1867 Rs. 1,000-12-8.

APPENDIX I.

Soonderbun Lots 48 and 49.—These two lots were not purchased by the Company in consequence of the proprietor having raised objections to the sale of them, but in lieu of these two lots, the Company purchased lots 136 and 59.

Lot No. 136.—This lot was granted by Government to Mr. Bennett, under a *pottah* for 99 years commencing from the 1st May 1862, the area being 22,000 biggahs. The terms of this grant which were special, were,—that 851 biggahs, 16 cottahs, and 8 chittacks, after deduction of 24 biggahs and 2 chittacks should be assessed at 12 annas a biggah from the 1st May 1861 to 30th April 1959, less 25 per cent; that 2,284 biggahs of partially cleared land, after a rent-free period of 5 years, from 1861 to 1865, and a deduction of one-fourth, should be assessed at four annas a biggah from 1866 to 1959; and that the remainder 18,894 biggahs, 3 cottahs, and 8 chittacks, being jungle, should be held under the Jungle Clearing Rules.

Mr. Bennett died in possession of this property, and on his death, letters of administration were granted to the Administrator-General to administer to his estate.

The Administrator-General sold this lot to me (Mr. Swinhoe,) for Rs. 8,000, by a deed dated the 10th April 1863.

*After I had been some time in possession, I entered into an arrangement with Mr. W. C. Stewart, as Trustee for Captain Vincent, to sell to him a 4-10 share, and with Mr. Obbard to sell to him a 1-10 share, under a partnership contract, the terms of which were,—that the lot should be valued at Rs. 22,500, and that Messrs. Stewart and Obbard should pay the price of their shares to me by four yearly instalments, one of which was to be paid down: and that the grant should be worked in co-partnership, at an annual cost of Rs. 12,000, to be subscribed for by the several partners in proportion to their respective shares. The Company purchased this property from me for Rs. 100,000, shortly before I became a Director.

Lot No. 59.—This lot was granted by Government to Kadernath Mullick and Nobogopal Mullick, under a *pottah* for 99 years, commencing from the 1st January 1862;—the area of the lot being 34,100 biggahs. The terms of this grant, which were also special, were,—that 214 biggahs of cleared land, after a deduction of one fourth, should be assessed at 8 annas a biggah from the 1st May 1862 to the 30th April 1960; that 596 biggahs of partially cleared land, after a rent-free period of one year 1862, and a deduction of one-fourth, should be assessed at 2 annas a biggah in 1863, four annas a biggah in 1864, and at the full rate of 8 annas a biggah from 1865 to 1960; that, 2,958 biggahs of partially bunded jungle land, after a rent-free period of four years, and a reduction of one-fourth, should be assessed at 2 annas a biggah in 1866, 3 annas a biggah in 1867, and at the full rate of 4 annas a biggah from 1868 to 1960; and that the remainder, being 30,332 biggahs, should be held under the Jungle Clearing Rules. The Mullicks, while proprietors of this lot, granted a *mourassee pottah* of 5,000 biggahs of this lot to Annundo Chunder Bonnerjee commencing from the 1st Bysack 1270, 13th April 1863.

Messrs. Schiller, Reinhold, Stewart, and myself purchased this lot from the Mullicks for Rs. 23,500, by a deed dated the 12th April 1865, subject to the abovementioned *Mourassee pottah*. I have here to remark, that the contract for the purchase of this lot from the Mullicks was orginally made by me alone, and on my own personal account, but that I subsequently agreed to allow the other parties to join with me in this purchase on their requesting me to do so, and representing to me that they would work the lot in conjunction with me, and that I was to have the sole management of it. But after the purchase had been completed, Mr. Schiller represented to me that he had to give two lots to the Campany in lieu of Lots 48 and 49, as the Company had not been able to purchase those lots; and that if I agreed, he would sell my own Lot 136, as well as this lot to the Company; and he proposed to pay me Rs. 1,00,000 for lot 136, and 60,000 for this lot. I accepted this proposal, and Mr. Schiller then formally brought the subject of the purchase of these two lots before a Meeting of the Board, when it was approved of, and the lots were purchased. The conveyance to the Company was made and executed on the 13th July 1865, but the consideration was paid on the 8th May previously.

I have also to note, that when those two lots were sold by me to the Company, I had not joined the Direction; and that these two lots appear to have been the only purchases made by the Company which were passed and minuted at a Board Meeting.

The Journal entry for the payment of the purchase of these two lots is—

Lots 136 and 59.—May 1865.—Paid Mr. W. Swinhoe cheque No. 74 ... 1,60,000.

The *Mourassee pottah* held by Anundchunder Bonnerjee in Lot 59 was also purchased by the Company for Rs. 4,040.

The Journal entry as to this payment is.—

Lot 59.—December 8th, 1865.—Paid Aundchunder Bonnerjee, cheque 244 ... 4,040.

The above two lots, Nos. 136 and 59 have both been purchased in fee simple by the Company for Rs. 40,657-8, the aggregate area being 56,100 biggahs, or 18,544 acres. Of this sum, Rs. 5,885-6-5 has been paid down, and the balance, Rs. 34,772-1-7, has to be paid within 10 years, with interest in the meantime at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The Company have also paid, for interest in 1867, for Lot 59, Rs. 758-4-6, and for Lot 136, Rs. 471-9-5.

APPENDIX K.

Soonderbun Lots, 43, 129, and 130.

I have already given an explanation as to the purchase of these lots for Rs. 1,60,000. Lot No. 43 consists of 16,924 biggahs, or 5,595 acres; Lot No. 129 of 22,000 biggahs, or 7,273 acres; and Lot No. 130 of 22,000 biggahs, or 7,273 acres. These lots were purchased with the fee simple price which had been paid for them included.

The Journal entries of this purchase are—

Lots 43, 129, 130—April 1865.
Paid Mr. Woodrow cheque No. 43... 76,020-2
,, ,, F. Schiller ,, 47... 30,000
May ,, ,, W. O. B. Smith 4 shares, 1253-56 ... 4,000
,, ,, S H Robinson 8 shares, 1257-64 ... 8,000
,, ,, E Vancutsem 8 shares, 1265-72 ... 8.000
,, ,, T. F. Kelley, on account of Captain Dicey, 34 shares, 1144-77 ... 20,000 / 34,000
1,60,020-2

The Company have also paid for these three lots to Government, since their purchase, the balance of the redemption which was required to be paid, being for Lot No. 43, Rs. 3,211; for lot No. 129, Rs. 3,934; and for lot No. 130 Rs. 3,821.

These three lots and the 1,250 biggahs of Lot No. 132, abovementioned, are the only lots on which the fee simple price has been paid in full.

APPENDIX L.

Soonderbun Lots Nos. 121, 122, 124, 125, 126, 128, 132—These are the several lots which I have abovementioned as having been purchased by the Company in one block, for Rs. 2-8 per acre, at a sale held by the Government on the 27th February 1866.

The price for these lots at 2-8 per acre amounted to Rs. 129,717-8; the area of the several lots being as follows:—

Lot	121	...	3,636 acres.
,,	122, south portion	...	7,393 ,,
,,	124	...	6,280 ,,
,,	125	...	8,595 ,,
,,	126	...	8,595 ,,
,,	128, a portion	...	2,644 ,,
,,	132, a portion	...	14,204 ,,
	or collectively...	...	51,887 acres.

Of the above price, Rs. 1,29,717-8, the Company paid to the Government, at the time of the sale, one-tenth, or Rs. 12,971-12, and the balance remaining unpaid, being Rs. 1,16,745-12, will have to be paid within 10 years, with interest, in the meantime at 10 per cent. per annum, The Company have also paid for interest, since the above purchase, in 1866, Rs. 2,010-9-1, and in 1867. Rs. 11,674-9-2. It is in respect of these lands, although the amount of the first instalment was paid out of the moneys of the Company and the remaining instalments have not been paid, that 166 of the shares before mentioned (equivalent to Rs. 1,66,000) were withdrawn.

APPENDIX. M.

The Mowkally, Kalagatchee, and Tambooldah estates, being Soonderbun Grants Nos. 56 and 65.

The Mowkally estate, which forms the southern portion of Lot No. 56, the Company have not been able to obtain, but the other two estates have been purchased.

The Kalagatchee estate, being the northern portion of Lot No. 56—This estate was held by Mr. John Kerr under two several *pottahs* for 99 years, granted by Government commencing from the 1st May 1830;—one *pottah* grants 13,640 biggahs, and the other *pottah* grants 3,666 biggahs.

Lot No. 65 was also held by Mr. Kerr under a *pottah* from Government, granting to him 5,926 biggahs, 18 cottahs, and 7 chittacks of land for 99 years, upon the terms, that as the land had been held free of assessment by him for 20 years, ½ of the land should be assessed at one anna a biggah for 10 years, commencing from the 34th year, and then as in other *pottahs*.

The Company purchased the above three several properties from Mr. Kerr for Rs. 3,00,000 under a deed dated the 10th April 1865.

The journal entries as to Lots Nos. 65, 56 and 64:—
April, 1865.—Paid Mr. Schiller cheque 45...... 3,00,0

APPENDIX N.

Soonderbun Lots Nos. 66, 69, 79, and 80.

All these lots have been purchased by the Company.

Lot No. 66 was granted by Government to Messrs. McPherson and Fraser under a *pottah* for 99 years, commencing from the 1st May 1847; the area being 3,420 biggahs. The Dowl estates the annual rent payable for this land from the year 1274 to 1283 to be Rs. 80-2-6 being at the rate of half an anna per biggah.

Lot No. 69 was granted by Government to Messrs. McPherson and Fraser under a *pottah* for 99 years, commencing from the 1st May 1847:—the area being 4,200 biggahs.

It appears from the Title Deeds relating to these two lots, that after several mesne conveyances, Mr. Fraser became possessed of a half share in his own right, and a fourth share as the administrator of L. Fraser in these two lots, and Mr. Maxton became possessed of the remaining one-fourth share, and that the Company purchased these two lots from Messrs. Fraser and Maxton by a deed dated the 15th April 1865, for Rs. 2,20,000.

Lot No. 79.—This lot is held by the Company on a *Mourassee* tenure, which was granted by the proprietor of the lot, the Newab Nazim Sidder Ally Khan, Bahadoor, to Mr. and Mrs. Macalpine. The *pottah* states that the land consists of 11,600 biggahs, and is to be subject to the payment of a fixed annual rent of Rs. 4,350, payable by the following instalments:—

Bhaddur...	400
Augran ...	1,500
Pous ...	1,225
Maugh ...	600
Falgoon ...	600
Choit ...	25
	4,350

The Company purchased this holding from Mrs Macalpine, then a widow, for Rs. 1,60,000, by a deed dated the 20th April 1865: Mrs. Macalpine having previously thereto proved herself to have been entitled to this holding, and had her name registered by the Zemindar as the owner thereof.

Lot No. 80.—This property, called the Balliahutty or Menakhan estate, comprises Lot No. 80 and two other holdings.

Lot No. 80 was held by Messrs. Maxton and Fraser under a *pottah* from Government for 99 years, the area being 9,200 biggahs, upon the terms that three-fourths should be assessed at half an anna per biggah per year from the 1st May 1854 to the 30th April 1864, and then as in other *pottahs*.

Messrs. Maxton and Fraser also held under a *pottah* which had been granted to them by Fuzlool Curreem, the Villages Dhee Mahawar, and others on a *Mourassee* tenure, and at a fixed annual rent, payable by the following instalments:—

Assin ...	400
Augran ...	300
Pous ...	500
Maugh ...	400
Falgoon ...	411-6-3
	2,011-6-3

And Messrs. Maxton and Fraser also held on an *Istemraree* tenure, under a *pottah* which had been granted to them by one Khudeezutunessa Begum, the Chuck Dhee Mowalee, consisting of 845 biggahs and 3 cottahs, at a fixed annual rent of Rs. 488-9-9, payable by the following instalments:—

Pous ...	163
Maugh ...	163
Falgoon ...	162-9-9
	488-9-9

As appears from the Title Deeds of this estate, Mr. Fraser afterwards purchased Mr. Maxton's interest, and became the sole proprietor, and he sold the three properties to the Company for Rs. 3,80,000 by a deed dated the 18th April 1865.

In the Company's journal, the purchase of all the above several properties, Lots Nos. 66, 69, 79, and 80, has been entered as being one transaction, and the enteries as to the payment of the purchases thereof are—

Paid Mr. Schiller cheque 493 ... 3,80,000
,, ,, H. Fraser ,, 53 ... 1,32,000
May.—Issued H. Fraser, 31 debentures ... 20 for 10,000—2,00,000
29 for 5,000—45,000
2 for 2,500—5,000
2,50,000
being Rs. 2,000 in excess.

Besides all the above several lots the Company have purchased a village, which formed a central Chuck in Lot No. 66, for Rs. 1,500. The journal entry of which payment is—

Lot 66 for Central Chuck.—August 1865.—Paid H. Fraser, cheque 1854, Rs. 1,522.

And the Company have also purchased the Soonderbun

		In 1866.		In 1867.
Lot 18 ...	Rs.	447-11-6	...	Rs. 922-1-4
,, 123 ...	,,	937-3-8	...	,, 1,930-3-4
,, 127, N. P.	,,	590-1-7	...	,, 2,716-7-7
,, 127, S. P.	,,	728-14-3		
,, 128, P.	,,	1,006-10-1	...	,, 2,073-2-7

and furthermore, besides the above several purchases the Company have purchased from Government in leases for a period of five years at an annual rent for each lease, the exclusive right to the forest produce, called Bunkur, of the unappropriated lands of the Government. The unappropriated lands of the Government both in the 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore were divided into several Bunkur blocks, and leases for 5 years of these Bunkur blocks, were sold to the public by public auction, and the whole of these blocks have been purchased, and are now held by the Company.

I have now given a detailed description of all the purchases which the Company have made; and from the above it will be seen that the Company have paid for the purchase of the Town lots the aggregate sum of ... Rs. 5,79,000 0 0
And for the Soonderbun Grants... 34,19,560 2 0
And for the redemption of the Soonderbun lots ... 3,51,251 12 0
And for interest on the balance still remaining due for redemption ... 38,921 0 3
Making a total of Rs. ... 43,88,732 14 3

Lots Nos. 18, 123, 127, north and south portions, and 128, a portion, the transactions of which several purchases I have above explained.

All these last mentioned lots have also been redeemed by the Company in fee simple, the particulars whereof are as follows:—

Lot No. 18.—Area 12,900 biggahs, or 4,264 acres. Redemption price, Rs. 10,660; of this sum, Rs. 1,066 has been paid, and the balance remaining unpaid is Rs. 9,594.

Lot No. 123.—Area 27,000 biggahs, or 8,926 acres. Redemption price, 22,315; of this sum, Rs. 2,231.8 has been paid, and the balance remaining unpaid is Rs. 20,0838.

Lot No. 127, north portion.—17,000 biggahs, or 5,620 acres. Redemption price Rs. 14,050; of this sum Rs. 1,405 has been paid, and the balance remaining unpaid is Rs. 12,645.

Lot No. 127, south portion.—Area 21,000 biggahs, or 6,942 acres. Redemption price, Rs. 17,355; of this sum, Rs. 1,785-8 has been paid, and the balance remaining unpaid is Rs. 15,619-8.

Lot No. 128, a portion, area 29,000 biggahs, or 9,587 acres. Redemption price, Rs. 23,767-8; of this sum, Rs. 2,396-12, has been paid, and the balance remaining unpaid is Rs. 21,399-12, and the Company have also paid on account of interest as follows:—

And that to make the Title of the Company's properties in the Soonderbuns complete, there still remains to be paid by the Company to the Government, on account of redemption ... Rs. 3,01,262 4 0
And to discharge the debentures granted to Mr. Fraser. ... 2,50,000
Less already paid to him is ... 30,000
2,20,000 0 0
Making a total of Rs. ... 5,21,262 4 0
Now if the Company recover back the amount improperly taken under color of the deed of the 13th February 1867 ... Rs. 650,000
And the amount paid for the incumbrance on No. 133 ... 8,000
Making a total 6,58,000

the Company will be enabled to pay off the balance required for the redemption, and reimburse themselves for the interest they have had to pay on that account, and also to pay off in full the debentures granted to Mr. Fraser; and as in addition to the above items, there are several other large sums of money which as I have above shown have been improperly paid for purchases of properties, and can, I have no doubt, be recovered back, the Company will, if proper steps be at once taken to enforce the payment of such monies, attain a very excellent position and have a good fund for future operations.

WILLIAM SWINHOE.

ENGLISH NEWS TO THE 26TH DEC.

BY the arrival of the Transport steamer *John Bright*, Captain Cumming, yesterday morning, we have received English papers up to the above date and Abyssinian news to the 8th instant.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*From the Home News, December 26.*)

Six deaths have taken place from the Fenian outrage in Clerkenwell. A verdict of wilful murder has been returned by the coroner's jury against the three prisoners apprehended at the time. Three others have since been apprehended on the charge, and some important disclosures obtained from an approver.

Owing to the alarms created by the Fenians many thousand special constables have been sworn in, both in London and in the provinces, and great precautions are taken against violence and surprise. The Clerkenwell meetings have been prohibited.

The Italian Ministry having been defeated by a small majority in the Parliament have resigned, and the Chambers have been prorogued. They had previously suspended the payment of the Italian portion of the Pontifical debt, a decision likely to increase the difficulties with France.

General Menabrea has undertaken the construction of the new Ministry.

The Danish West India Island of St. Thomas is to pass into the possession of the United States on Jan. 1.

There have been reports that the Viceroy of Egypt has refused to pay the Turkish tribute, but they are officially contradicted from Constantinople.

Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, Mr. Grant Duf, and other notabilities have been making political speeches.

Archdeacon Harris is appointed Bishop of Gibraltar.

The decision of the Vice-Chancellor in the claim of Mr. Elphinstone Underwood on the Madras Civil Service Annuity Fund, was in favour of the claimant.

The Alton murderer, Baker, has been executed at Winchester. He confessed his guilt.

Lord Cairns has been unanimously elected Chancellor of Dublin University.

The Irish Fenian newspapers continue the use of treasonable language of great violence.

Colonel Thesiger is appointed Adjutant-General to the forces employed in Abyssinia.

Shocks of earthquake continue along the Eastern Coast of South America.

The supplies of money continue large, and rates are easy at 1¾ to 1½ per cent. The bullion in the Bank of England has considerably increased, the stock being £21,940,709, whilst large imports are arriving from Australia and United States. The Bank of France holds about £40,383,000.

The Stock Exchange is closed for the Christmas holidays. The last price of Consols was 92⅛ to ½ for money and account.

Indian Five per Cents, 111¼ to 111¾.

The railway market is still under the depressing influences of the proposals to increase the capitals of several of the leading companies.

The cotton markets are dull, and Manchester goods are perfectly inactive.

The biddings for India bills show a further diminution in the demand for the means of remittance. The next biddings are fixed for Jan. 1.

A call of £1 per share has been made by the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company.

A satisfactory arrangement has been concluded between the Government and the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company for the complete restoration of the works.

The interest on the 4 per cent. India Bonds is from and after January, 1869, to be lowered to 3 per cent.

The Portuguese Loan has been successfully introduced. It was for the nominal amount of £5,500,000 in 3 per cent. Bonds at £38 10s., with dividend from July last.

It is expected that measures will be immediately taken for the construction of the Indus Valley Railway between Kotree and Mooltan.

The Government of Bombay, it has been decided, may take shares in the new Bank of Bombay.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:

In her Majesty's Indian Service: J. J. Cotton, Esq., late Madras Civil Service—M. T. Kays, M.D., Retired List, Bombay Army.

Miscellaneous: Colonel Clark Kennedy, C. B.—The Earl of Carnwath—Mr. C. R. Kennedy—Lady Rumbold—Dr. Todd of Alvah—Captain Sicklemore, R.N.—Colonel Gilbert Hogg—The Hon. Captain John O'Grady—Chief Justice Phelps—Sir George Clerk.

Colonel Clark Kennedy will no doubt be succeeded as commandant of the Military Train by Colonel Robertson, C. B., who is now efficiently discharging the duties of the appointment at Woolwich.

The failure is reported from Manchester of Messrs. Nixon and Killick, who also have an establishment at Bombay. Their liabilities are estimated at upwards of 60,000*l.*, but the assets are believed to be considerable.

It is understood that Mr. Bolyland, the official liquidator of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, intends to apply at the opening of the Chancery offices in January for liberty to pay a second dividend to the creditors of that corporation.

The Queen, by the sign manual, has been graciously pleased to confer the *Albert Medal* of the 1st class upon Mr. A. T. Shuttleworth, deputy conservator of forests at Alibaugh, in consideration of his gallant conduct on the occasion of the wreck of the *Berwickshire* on July 22, 1866, where after two days' exertions, he succeeded in rescuing six men; of the *Die Vernon* on August 1, 1866 (where by his intrepidity and courage he averted a greater loss of life than did take place; and of the *Terzah* on July 18, 1867, where he contributed to save the master and thirteen men of the vessel.

The directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company have issued a circular specifically describing the arrangement with the India Council as respects the incidence of the heavy expenditure to be incurred in the restoration and, where necessary, in the complete reconstruction of the defective works of the line. Under this arrangement the surplus profit of the half-year ended June 30 last, amounting to 66,057*l.*, is to be applied to the purpose, but all the additional expenditure that may be necessary is to be provided out of capital. No charge, therefore, except the interest on the capital thus applied, will fall on receipts of the current or future half-years. It has also been determined that from January 1, 1869, a fund should be established by transfers from the income of each half-year of such a percentage as may be agreed between the company's consulting engineer and the Government consulting engineer, sufficient for the ordinary renewal of the permanent way, and likewise a sum of 10*l.* per mile opened, accumulating to not more than 250,000*l.*, to provide for extraordinary casualties to works of the line, the former percentage to be subject to adjustment from time to time as the results may require.

The Abyssinian expedition is reported to have swallowed up the usual amount of the surplus of the Navy estimates, and it is believed that there will be little or nothing to return into the Exchequer at the close of the financial year, especially when we find that the Channel squadron has returned home with a formidable list of defects, so that any sums which have been saved from the demand made upon us by our friend Theodore will be required to be disbursed upon Admiral Warden's ships.

The Hon. Colonel Thesiger, eldest son of the Lord Chancellor, received on December 21 a telegram from Sir Robert Napier offering him the appointment of Adjutant General to the force destined for Abyssinia. Colonel Thesiger has telegraphed his acceptance of the appointment, and will start to-day (December 26) to join the expedition.

Lieut.-Colonel E. J. Simpson, Bengal Infantry, and Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals A. H. Leith, Bombay Medical Service, have been permitted to retire for the service.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(*The Overland Mail, December 26.*)

THE past week has been a week of Fenian alarms. Christmas has not done much to enliven us. It is true that there have been no more great "outrages;" but suspicion and anxiety are rife everywhere; and, even to not over credulous eyes, there have been some awkward appearances. There are some people who live in a chronic state of belief that they are going to be blown up. But we have had no more explosions; and it is by no means certain that at least some of the circumstances which have favoured the supposition of Fenian attempts to blow up the gasworks in some of our large towns, have not been merely accidental occurrences or puerile practical jokes. However culpable it may be, we are afraid that the disposition to indulge in these mischievous practical jokes is very much fostered by the prevailing alarm.

Considerable interest has naturally been created by the examination of the prisoners charged with being implicated in the Clerkenwell outrage. There are five now in custody—four men and a woman—against whom the evidence seems to be sufficiently strong to warrant their committal for murder. One of the principal witnesses, however, is an ex-Fenian, who acknowledges that he deserted from a marching regiment, and as his disposition to give evidence appears to have followed the offer of a reward, much that he says is of course tainted with suspicion. It has been stated, however, that these preliminary inquiries are likely to afford the clue to much more important evidence, and that Government are already in possession of much important information which "for obvious reasons," &c., must be kept dark—information relating to the origin and progress, the entire history of the Fenian conspiracy.

It is not impossible that they know a great deal more than Fenianism at present suspects. But we hope that they do not know too much. We expressed in our last some surprise that timely information having been given to the Government in England of the intended attempt to blow up the Clerkenwell prison, no sufficient efforts were made to counteract the flagitious design. This has been during the week a common subject of complaint, but no explanation has yet been offered of so extraordinary an omission. A cotemporary, writing for Indian readers, and looking at the matter, so to speak, from an Indian point of view, asks what would be said of Indian administrators if they neglected such timely warnings. "It was alleged," says the *Homeward Mail*, "to be discreditable in the extreme that the warnings of the great Famine in Bengal had been disregarded, and that multitudes had been suffered to starve for want of timely precautions. It was suggested, if it was not openly stated, that such things could not happen in England. English administration is so much better than Indian administration. But we now learn that the principle of 'forewarned—forearmed' is so little regarded in England, that when information was forwarded from Dublin to the effect that there would be, at a given hour of a given day, an attempt to blow up the Clerkenwell prison, no efforts were made to render, by extraordinary vigilance on the part of the police, the accomplishment of such a design impossible. It seems to be now generally admitted that what is called the 'great Fenian outrage' could not have been accomplished if an additional force of police had formed a cordon round the walls of the House of Detention. But precisely at the time named, a barrel of gunpowder, or petroleum, or nitro-glycerine, or some other explosive matter, is wheeled up on a truck to the spot indicated, and lo! the result! Now what if this had happened in India? Would it not have been described as another glaring instance of the *insouciance* or the incapacity of Indian administrators?" It is impossible not to admit the force of the *tu quoque*, if we are to judge of things as they seem. But there is a lurking suspicion in the minds of some men that so extraordinary an omission as is here commented on was not the result of mere negligence and indifference. It is not to be doubted that Fenianism by this last outrange has struck itself a crushing, if not a suicidal blow. It has excited horror and indignation in minds where before some little sympathy was lingering, and by thus appealing to the popular instincts it has greatly strengthened the hands of Government. It is sound policy, doubtless, in some cases to give offenders of this kind "rope enough to hang themselves." History is not without precedents of this kind. The "Cato-street" conspiracy is an example to the point. But neither Mr. Spencer Walpole nor Mr. Gathorne Hardy is a Castlereagh; and we are inclined to look upon this interpretation of the obvious neglect of Government to prevent what was clearly preventible, rather as a "weak invention of the enemy" than as a well grounded suspicion. Indeed it is very palpably sound policy on the part of the enemy to disseminate this belief, and thus to turn the tables upon Government and its agents. Already this has been attempted. A letter from "Colonel" Kelly (the Fenian leader rescued at Manchester, has been published, in which he is said, or is made to say:—"It remains but for me once more to reprobate such a course as doing the work of the common enemy) which must not be laid at the doors of organized republicanism. I can well understemd such a course being adopted by our organized enemies, Governmental and otherwise, or by thieves for the purposes of plunder but not to be adopted at the hands of friends who should not fail to see, as our enemies do that it throws a doubt on our pledges to our English brethren. Our quarrel is not with the English people, but with their oppressors and ours. The oligarchy now know this, and will not be over-scrupulous about burning a few houses in populous neighbourhoods and sowing disunion in the ranks of English democrats. Policemen anxious for promotion, and such like, must be looked upon suspiciously, who may hereafter 'discover' houses ignited by Greek fire. Such tricks might answer in Lord George Gordon's time but the oligarchy can no longer throw dust into the eyes of democracy." Now, it does not much matter whether this letter is or is not genuine. It expresses either the existence of a belief, or an intent to disseminate a belief, that the alleged Fenian outrages, are got up by agents of the Government for the purpose of exciting popular hatred against the cause of "Irish regeneration." This is not a pleasant phase of the question. If the great Clerkenwell explosion was a "Government dodge," it has certainly answered in one sense. But those who planned or permitted it are, in this case, the murderers, and popular sympathy ought to set in another direction. For our own parts, however, we believe the insinuation to be utterly false, as we most heartily wish it to be false. There is, doubtless, much worldly wisdom in the course indicated; but it is hateful to every honest mind. Nothing, we are afraid, will altogether deter the subordinate agents of Government from going about in disguises, spying and meddling, and instigating to crime in the hope of obtaining rewards. But that this is encouraged by responsible ministers of the Crown, in the middle of the nineteenth century, we refuse to believe. We are much more disposed to admit the idea of a very culpable neglect of a timely precaution—an administrative *laches* of a very discreditable kind, but not a high crime of statecraft. But whatever may be the real history of these Fenian outrages, *in esse* or *in posse*, it is not to be doubted that they have had a good effect in rousing the dormant loyalty of the country. The swearing-in of special constables has been going on apace. Every parish in London and the neighbourhood has sent forth its contingent. In all, some 30,000 special constables have been sworn in; and general meetings have been held everywhere to give effect to the arrangements, and it is certain that the number now on the rolls will be greatly increased. But we must not disguise from ourselves that what has been and is being done to suppress Fenianism with a strong hand, is but a part, and a small part, of what the English Government and the English people are bound to do. After all, however horrified we may be by these Fenian outrages, there is some truth in what was said by Mr. Bright the other day in his great speech at Rochdale:—"The Irish people are a discontented people—an insulted people having grievances which they constantly explain, but which we have hitherto refused to look at, or refused to remedy, and there is not a single one of them which any sensible man amongst us will not say that we ought to have given them without asking." The comments of the leading Conservative journal upon these words are:—"Never perhaps, were more gross and conscious misstatements uttered in so few words. The insults the Irish suffer are entirely those of their own imagination. However, it would be childish to discuss with an Irishman who conceives that he has been insulted, or his English patron who insists that he has been and ought to resent the affront. But when Mr. Bright says that we have hitherto refused to look at the grievances which the Irish are constantly explaining, we are obliged, in justice to the members of his own party, which has been dominant in Parliament so many years, to say that he makes a deliberate misstatement. No Irish grievance has ever been explained without receiving careful attention." We certainly may doubt this. Irish grievances do come up on off-nights in Parliament, and Irish members hold forth and English members think it a bore. But if it be said that the English Parliament has seriously, patiently, earnestly, devoted all its energies to the consideration and redress of Irish grievances, we must regard it as a very great mistake.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SINCE our last the Money Market has fluctuated from two causes. One the limited character of the demand in relation to the close of the year, and the other the prospect of large arrivals of gold from the United States, for the usual dividends and other liabilities that are payable in gold in Europe. Rates, therefore, for the best bills, though nominally at 1¾ to 2 per cent., are practically easier, while in exceptional cases the terms required do not exceed 1½ per cent. Meanwhile the public are lessening as far as possible their discounts in order to sustain their balances at the close of the year; and thus the new year is likely to commence not only with full supplies of capital, but with only a limited demand for it and the promise of a continuously easily market during the dividend period.

The biddings for £200,000 in bills on India were held on Dec. 18 at the Bank of England, and £123,000 were allotted to Calcutta. The minimum was fixed, as before, at 1s. 11d. on Calcutta and Madras, and all tenders at and above that price will be allotted in full. No tenders on Bombay were invited. These results show a further diminution in the demand for means of remittance.

The Council of India will receive tenders on the 1st January for bills on Calcutta and Madras to the amount of £200,000. No tenders are re-invited on Bombay.

It is understood from good authority that the Government of Bombay have decided to take shares in the new Bank of Bombay.

The Secretary of State for India in Council has given notice that from and after the 1st January, 1869, the rate of interest on the Four per Cent. India Bonds will be reduced to 3 per cent. per annum.

A meeting has been held of the principal creditors of Messrs. Nixon and Killick, of Manchester and Bombay, whose failure was announced on December 18. The direct liabilities of the firm were stated to be about £80,000. It was resolved to adjourn, in order to give time for further investigation into the affairs of the estate. Messrs. Nixon and Killick have also a manufactory at Chorley.

At a meeting on Dec. 20 of shareholders in the International Contract Company, Limited, explanations were given with respect to the disastrous position of the undertaking, and it was stated that if the whole of the remaining authorised capital be called up—viz., £40 per share—it will give only 4s. to 5s. in the pound to the creditors. A committee of three shareholders was appinted to confer with the creditors and effect a compromise, if possible.

According to a circular of Mr. James Low it appears that the total of European shipments of specie to the East during the year 1867 has been £3,495,131, of which £9,02,831 was by the Peninsular and Oriental steamers from Great Britain, and £2,592,300 by the Messageries Imperiales from Marseilles. At no previous time for 16 years has the amount been so small. The largest was in 1864, when it was £23,827,443.

The effect of a reduction of rates in stimulating business has again been illustrated in the case of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. The charge for a message was altered on the 1st December from £10 to £5 5s., and since that date the receipts have shown an average daily excess of £200 over those of the preceding time.

THE FENIANS.

(*The Overland Mail, December 26.*)

ALTHOUGH no outrage on a similar scale hal succeeded the blowing down of the prison wals at Clerkenwell, it cannot be said that the apprehensions of the public have abated. The Fenians are supposed to be numerous in the great towns of England. There is every reason to believe that they have a sort of organization, and are directed by a few unscrupulous men, who will shrink from no wickedness to attain their ends, and people suspect that the leaders will at any time be able to find blind and reckless instruments to execute what they may propose. At such times there is necessarily much vague suspicion, and an undefined fear of coming evil unsettles men's minds and makes them ready to believe any and every report which may be abroad. On Tuesday December 17, numerous communications reached the City and metropolitan police to the effect that it was in contemplation to have a general rising of the Fenians on that night; that they were in the first instance to tap the gasometers of the City and metropolitan factories, so as to put London in darkness, and then to make an attack upon the engine-houses belonging to the metropolitan brigade. Captain Shaw, the chief officer of the brigade, had the fire-escapes removed from their stations in the public streets, and placed in front of the various engine depots. This precaution was considered necessary from the fact of the firemen and their families for the most part residing in those houses, and the escapes might be useful in rescuing the inmates in case any attempt should be made to burn the buildings down. On Wednesday the authorities received information that an attack was contemplated on the Middlesex House of Detension. Why such an attack should be made is not very clear; but, taught experience by the past, it was resolved to take precautions. A company of Guards was therefore sent to the prison, and remained on duty there until half-past eight o'clock in the evening. If any attack was meditated this demonstration prevented it. The reported attempt to blow up Millbank Prison, referred to in our last turned out to be unfounded; at any rate the police authorities profess to wholly disbelieve it. A rumour that the workmen of the Chartered Gas Company were about to blow up or tap the gasholder, has also been completely disproved by the manner in which the men—many of them Irish Roman Catholics—came forward to be sworn in as special constables. On Friday the proprietors of extensive saw-mills in the neighbourhood of the City-road received an intimation from the police authorities that an attack with Greek fire upon their premises, which are very extensive, and contain nearly 800 tons of timber, was in contemplation. A number of police-constables, armed with revolvers and cutlasses, were sent to guard the premises, and the great bulk of men employed at the mill tendered their services as special constables and were sworn in accordingly. If, however, any attempt to fire the premises was really contemplated, it was abandoned, for all passed off quietly.

In the provinces also there have been numerous alarms. On Sunday night, December 22, an attempt appears to have been made to blow up the Warrington Gasworks. A plug was removed from the purifier, the gas escaped quickly, and it is stated that had the escape continued for ten minutes the streets in the neighbourhood would have been filled with an explosive atmosphere which could have been ignited at a gas lamp, causing immense destruction. The absence of the plug was discovered immediately, and the disaster prevented. The attempt to commit this outrage is attributed to Fenians, and the fact that an Irishmen living in the neighbourhood was some days ago warned to leave it, gives colour to the statement. Four Irishmen employed on the premises were arrested and taken before the magistrates yesterday, but the evidence was not considered sufficient to justify their remand. On Monday the mayor received a message from the Home Office stating that mischief was intended by the Fenians in the neighbourhood of Warrington, and warning the authorities to be on their guard. A meeting of magistrates was immediately called and a large number special constables sworn in. On Saturday, December 21, the Glasgow police discovered on an ashpit, in the north-eastern quarter of the city, a quantity of thin gutta percha tubing charged with gunpowder, such as is used by miners for firing blasts. The ashpit in question is situate within six yards of the gasometer which supplies the district with gas. The tubing was tied up in coils, and a portion which was separate from the rest had been fired, and that evidently while laid out at length. As yet nothing has been discovered to explain whence the article came, or by whom it was placed on the ashpit. The only grounds for suspicion are the proximity of the gasometer, and the circumstance that, according to the police, Fenians reside in the neighbourhood. At Bristol, on the night of Dec. 20, the chief of the police received information to the effect that a plan had been organized for attacking simultaneously the different works of the Bristol United Gaslight Company, on the sea-banks, Avon-street, St. Philip and Jacob, and Maudlin-street, St. Michael; and that advantage would be taken of the supervening darkness to attack, and by means of the notorious Fenian Greekfire destroy, some of the public buildings and churches. The communications, were for the most part anonymous, but other circumstances within the knowledge of the superintendent convinced him that he ought not to disregard them, and he accordingly communicated with the mayor, and on the following morning a special meeting of the justices was forthwith held. It was resolved to at once summons a meeting of the special constables sworn in under the Municipal Act, and the meeting was held and addressed by the mayor, who requested the constables to consider themselves at once on duty, and to be ready to present themselves at the several district station-houses at the shortest notice, where the necessary arms would be given out. All the gasworks were closely watched and guarded, the police constables on the beats were multiplied, and arrangements made for speedy intercommunication. The arms from some of the gunsmiths' shops were removed to places of greater security, and guards were kept at the custom-house, excise office, banks and some of the public offices and large factories. On December 23 two companies of infantry arrived at Bristol, and were marched direct to Horfield barracks, where they will be in readiness for any emergency. A large number of citizens and the majority of the Volunteer artillery, engineers, and rifle corps have been sworn in as special constables.

In London the appeal of the Home Secretary for special constables has been instantly answered, the whole population is alert, and all classes, Irish Catholics included, are determined to put the organization down. About 10,000 special constables have been sworn in, and it is expected that that number will be doubled in a few days. The Government seems to be taking great precautions for the protection of the public buildings. The Post Office is now guarded by special constables. The Government offices are also closely watched. Moreover, great precautions have been taken to secure the buildings from fire. It is stated that the Government has decided upon adding 1,000 men to the metropolitan police, and thus to provide for the more efficient watching of London. It is also to be in contemplation at once to enrol a militia of special constables, who can be called upon to act in cases of emergency, even in cases of great fires. A great number of detective police have been sent out on duty into different parts of London, as well as into nearly every part of the metropolitan district. The South Kensington Museum, the British Museum, the gas factories, the powder magazines in Hyde Park, those at Dartford, Faversham, and Hounslow, are all protected by officers of the police and military. The gates of Somerset House are locked at night as a precaution, and Thames police-boats are placed to guard the building on the river side. The fire engine stations are also guarded, and at night members of the brigade do sentry duty, wearing their "side arms," the fireman's hatchet. Along the river every barge and ship is carefully examined. Detective officers have also been sent to the stations of the various railways, and the telegraph is kept in constant operation in forwarding descriptions of suspected persons travelling by the lines. At Woolwich extra precautions have been taken at the Arsenal.

The outrage at the House of Detention has been universally denounced. The Reform League has formally registered its abhorrence of the crime, the "Fenian Committee," in an anonymous letter, promise to surrender the perpetrator, and Mr. Digly Seymour, counsel for the Manchester prisoners, calls on all Irishmen in England to strengthen the hands of tho Government by public denunciations of the crime.

On Sunday last, December 22, two meetings were announced to be held on Clerkenwell-green—one at eleven o'clock, upon the information of Mr. Finlan, the hero of the "indignation meeting" at the Home Office—to "expose the treachery of the Fenians," and the other at three, to be composed of, according to a handbill circulated, "the men of Ireland resident in London." They were invited to express their abhorrence of the Clerkenwell outrage. When these announcements became known to the police, Mr. Superintendent Gernon laid an information before a magistrate, in which he stated his belief that if those meetings, or either of them, were allowed to be held, a breach of the peace would take place. He grounded his belief upon the fact that in the neighbourhood of Clerkenwell-green and in the entire district there existed a strong feeling of indignation against the persons who originated the funeral procession in honour of the Manchester murderers, which as many of the inhabitants felt, had in some way contributed to bring about the crime of Friday week. Upon the information being sworn, orders were given by the Middlesex magistrates, acting under the advice of the Home Office, that the meeting should not be permitted to be held, and that any person persisting in addressing the crowd should be taken into custody. The promoters of the meeting having been duly warned by Mr. Superintendent Gernon, a force of about forty men took up their positions two and two on the flagways of Clerkenwell-green on Sunday morning about ten o'clock. Upwards of 100 special constables, resident in the neighbourhood, remained at home in case their services should be required. But few responded to Mr. Finlan's invitation. Some dozen Irishmen were on the Green at eleven o'clock, and left it in half-an-hour, when Mr. Finlan had not made his appearance, nor did he until twenty-minutes past twelve. Mr. Superintendent Gernon, as soon as he saw Finlan, sent for him, and when he came told him that as a breach of the peace was anticipated should the meeting be held, he had received instructions to prevent its taking place. Mr. Finlan asked the superintendent whether that order applied to that day only. Mr. Gernon said it did. Mr. Finlan then said that under the circumstances, and as he did not wish there should be any breach of the peace, he would abandon the idea of holding the meeting. He then went away, followed by a few persons. At three o'clock Mr. Thomas Campbell, the proposed chairman of the second meeting, Messrs. Meldrum, Sweeney, and a few others made their appearance at the corner of Clerkenwell-close, but having been apprised by Mr. Finlan of the intentions of the police, they, like him, gave up the idea of persevering in their design. The projectors of the meetings walked about the Green for some time, and were subjected to very uncomplimentary if not threatening remarks by English working men. The police officers state that the presence of the force was quite as necessary to protect Finlan and the rest from violence should they persist in holding the meeting, as to carry out the instructions they had received. Happily no breach of the peace occurred. Finlan was followed a considerable distance from Clerkenwell by a crowd of boys and girls shouting, "Fenian, Fenian." Inspector Potter sent some constables after Finlan to protect him. Subsequently it seems Mr. Inspector Potter was sent to the Nag's Head Inn, Leather-lane, where the Holborn branch of the Reform League has held its meetings and he informed the landlord that if further meetings were allowed in the house the fact would be brought under the notice of the licensing magistrates, who would refuse a licence to the house. The Leaguers had arranged to have a reading from Thackeray's "Four Georges." Mr. Potter, however, said this would not be allowed.

According to the *Observer* the "whole extent and organization" of Fenianism is now known to the Government, and further arrests are expected to be made. The law officers of the Crown are said to be of opinion that the existing law is strong enough to deal with the conspirators, but there is a report nevertheless that the Government have been debating the question of calling Parliament together to consider the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in England.

THE CLERKENWELL EXPLOSION.

A report has been made by the visiting justices of the Clerkenwell House of Detention on the subject of the explosion. It is stated that, had the prisoners been in the yard when the outrage was committed, many of them would have been killed or seriously injured. It is suggested that arrangements had been made for a signal from without to the prisoners whom it was intended to rescue, warning them to get out of the way.

On December 19 the Middlesex magistrates held a meeting on the subject, when the report of the visiting justices, describing what had taken place, and praising the governor of the gaol for the measures he took to prevent the escape of prisoners, was presented. Subsequently there was a long and warm discussion, Lord Ranelagh insisted that if Sir Richard Mayne had done his duty as efficiently as the governor of the gaol had done his, the explosion would never have taken place. His lordship moved a resolution virtually censuring Sir Richard Mayne. Several of the magistrates opposed the motion on the ground that the conduct of the Commissioner of Police was not before them officially, and eventually a resolution expressing horror at the outrage was agreed to.

The death of another of the victims of the explosion—Mrs. Evans, sixty-seven years of age—is announced. She was a patient in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and had her head and neck terribly gashed. Her husband, Humphrey Evans, who is in the Royal Free Hospital, is fast sinking and is hardly expected to rally. At St. Bartholomew's Hospital the sufferers are progressing favourably. The Queen has shown her solicitude for their welfare by sending presents of fruit for their use, and on December 20, Prince Arthur, attended by Dr. Jenner, physician in ordinary to her Majesty, visited the sufferers lying in the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road. On December 23 the Prince of Wales sent a contribution of 50*l.* to the relief committee. His Royal Highness, it is stated, will come up to town from Sandringham in the course of this week for the express purpose of visiting the sufferers who are at present in the hospitals. On quitting the hospital, where he spent a whole day last week, the Duke of Cambridge left 20*l.* for the use of the injured.

The subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the explosion had reached about 3,000*l.* on December 20. The promoters of the fund say that that sum ought to be doubled, to enable them effectually to relieve the distress which has been occasioned.

The adjourned inquest on the persons who have died from the effects of the explosion was resumed on December 20. Some striking evidence was given by the chief warder of the House of Detention. He said that about three-quarters of an hour before the explosion Allen was on the top of a neighbouring house; and that shortly before the occurrence attention was attracted to the presence at a window in Corporation lane of a woman and several men. The authorities of the prison, he also stated, had received an intimation not only that there was to be an attack on the prison, but that an attempt would be made to effect a breach in the wall. The visiting justices were not calle-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

together and, indeed, none of those gentlemen thought proper to attend the inquiry. Inspector Thomson in his evidence let out that there had been something very like a squable between the governor of the gaol and Sir Richard Mayne. Sir Richard sent word to the governor that the prison wall was to be blown up, and gave advice as to what should be done with the prisoners. The Governor replied, that if Sir Richard would mind his own business, which was to watch over and protect the outside of the building, he would take care of the inside. In consequence of these statements, Captain Codd, the governor of the prison was sent for by the coroner, and asked to give his own version of what he had said. The coroner told him plainly that he thought more precaution ought to have been used, and that the outrage might have been prevented. Captain Codd disclaimed any intention to be discourteous to Sir Richard Mayne. "I am an old soldier," he said, "and when Sir Richard Mayne told me of the danger I thought he would look after it. I told him I would take care of the kernel if he would take care of the shell." The jury ultimately returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against the prisoners Allen, Desmond, and Justice, and the coroner's warrant for their committal on that charge was at once made out, and the witnesses bound over to appear and give evidence on the trial. The jury do not appear to have thought it necessary to embody in their verdict or to append to it any expression of opinion as to the precautionary measures which were taken. They handed over the amount of their fees to the relief fund. Four of the unfortunate inhabitants of Corporation-row, who lost their lives by the explosion, were buried on December 23. The deepest interest was manifested by the people of the neighbourhood, whose conduct indicated what a profound impression this terrible crime has made in their minds.

ARREST AND EXAMINATION OF MORE PRISONERS.

Acting upon information received from an informer, the police on December 19 arrested four men named English, Desmond, Mullany, and O'Keefe. Desmond is a brother of Timothy Desmond, who was taken at the time of the explosion. They were brought up at Bow-street police-court on December 20, and the evidence of the informer, James Vaughan, was taken. He began by saying that he was a member of the Fenian Brotherhood.

I joined in 1855. The oath was administered by Timothy Desmond. The oath was—"I promise by the divine will of God to do all in my power to obey the laws of the Society of F.B. (meaning Fenian Brotherhood), and to free Ireland from the yoke of England." When the oath was administered I kissed the book. Timothy Desmond repeated the words of the oath to me. He used the expression about "F. B." We were the only persons present when I took the oath. That was at a place called Duck-lane, Edward-street, Soho; not in any house but in the open air. The practice is that there are never more than two together when the oath is taken; one who is already sworn can swear others. If a man swears in a certain number of men he is raised.

Vaughan went on to relate how Fenian meetings were held under the disguise of "raffles," and told a story of one gathering which was ostensibly for the purpose of raising money to build a church in Ireland. One Father O'Connor (whom the witness had never seen before or since) was the chief speaker on that occasion, and he assured the meeting that the Roman Catholic clergy were not unfriendly to the Fenians. The word of course was not used, but the witness said he believed everybody present knew the real object of the meeting. The prisoners O'Keef and English were at the door to "to give the tip" in case any police officer had presented himself for admission. In reference to the outrage of December 13, the witness said:—

Timothy Desmond whispered to me that the trick should be between halfpast three and four, as Annie Justice, by going in with Casey's dinner, had found out the right time for the prisoners to exercise in the yard. He said "It must be done," I said, "What?" He said, "To blow up the House of Detention. When I am gone, Jemmy, I don't expect you will see me any more, or, if you do, it will be as a corpse. Or if I get off and am arrested, the next thing for me will be the gallows or Milbank. O'Keefe will do the trick with Bill Desmond, for Massey, Corydon, and Devany. Jem, good bye; pray for me when I am blasted into eternity!" He then squeezed my hand very hard and kissed me. He also told me not to give any money to his wife, but to give it to English, or if English did not come for it I might pay it to his daughter, but to no one else. My wife was on the board with me, but she did not hear what he said to me, because it was all in a whisper. On Friday night English came to me and said, "For God's sake, Jemmy, give me as much as you can, for I want all the money I can get to send some off to them." I said, "To whom?" He said "What have you not heard?" I replied, "No." He said, "The House of Detention is blown —— well bang up!"

The prisoners, some of whom declared they had never seen Vaughan before, were all remanded till December 23, when they were again brought up. Vaughan, the informer, again gave evidence. On cross-examination he admitted that he was a deserter from the 58th Regiment, and that he was now supported by the Commissioners of Police. After some further evidence, O'Keefe and Mullany were remanded, and Desmond and English were charged with wilful murder, in conjunction with Timothy Desmond, Allen, and Anne Justice. Afterwards the whole seven prisoners were placed at the bar on the charge of wilful murder. Vaughan was cross-examined at some length. He had never, he said, to his recollection, been in a lunatic asylum. He had been frequently before the guardians of St. James's workhouse, but did not remember having been treated for insanity. He had been ill at times while in the infirmary, but did not remember being placed under restraint. He might have been placed apart from the other inmates, but he did not recollect that such was ever the case. He was a Roman Catholic, and admitted having broken his oath, though he had not been released from it by to priest. The person called Father O'Conner, at the meeting of which he had spoken at his last examination, wore on that occasion the garb of a Roman Catholic clergyman. Though he knew the explosion was going to take place, he did not take any steps to prevent it. The offer of a reward made no difference in his course of action. He gave his information because he felt disgusted at what had been done in Clerkenwell; and felt special indignation because the poor child had been so frightfully injured by the explosion, having had glass and other substances embedded in its face and part of the body. The prisoners were again remanded.

Respecting Vaughan's statement about "Father O'Connor,' the Rev. James O'Neal "Vicar-General," writes to the *Times*:—"Among the Catholic clergy of London there is only one bearing that name. He has for more than four years been confined to his room by palsy, and had he been in possession of his health and strength, would have been among the first to protest against all seditious practices on the part of Catholics, or any subjects of her Majesty."

Allen, one of the prisoners, has, it is said, made some confessions which, whether important or only intended to put the police on a wrong scent, it is impossible yet for those not in the secret to divine. One report says that the "statement," cannot be relied upon, Allen having attempted by it to implicate persons who never had the remotest connection with Fenianism.

A communication from Wolverhampton states that the authenticity of the document mentioned in our last, purporting to be a plan for a simultaneous attack on the armouries in England, has been established. Indisputable evidence to that effect, it is said, has been obtained, and the mayor and chief constable have been in communication with the county authorities to settle the measures to be taken to prevent the plan being carried out.

Captain Gibbs, the governor of Kirkdale gaol, has received information that the prison is to be burnt down with Greek fire, although there are no Fenians there at present. The threat is probably a hoax, but in the meantime all necessary procautions for the safety of the prison are being taken.

It is stated that 800 rifle cartridges, supposed to belong to, or to be intended for, the Fenians, were discovered on December 17 at Birmingham. A box was left at the railway station there last August by a man who represented that, as it contained gold, it must be carefully preserved. As no one claimed the box, it was opened by the police authorities, and discovered to contain rifle cartridges. It is surmised that they were intended for those who organized or took part in the attack upon the prison van in Manchester. The man who left the box can be identified, and there seems reason to believe he will be detected.

Sergeant Macguire, one of a number of men in the 72nd Highlanders lodged at one of Messrs. Birley and Co.'s cotton factories in Manchester, has been arrested on a charge of communicating with persons known to be connected with the Fenian movement in Manchester, and with attempting to promote Fenianism in the ranks. It was reported that soldiers had been seen in the Fenian funeral procession on December 1, but the police had failed to detect their presence, and it was hoped that the report was unfounded. Subsequent facts, however, transpired which show too plainly that even in the midst of the loyal and gallant 72nd Highlanders the dire disease of Fenianism has been discovered. Serjeant Francis Macguire, an Irishman, as his name would seem to indicate, was generally respected, in the regiment, and had the full confidence of his officers. It would appear that for some time past he has been in the habit of attending places where those connected with the Fenian movement have been known to assemble; and it is currently believed that he has been visited at the barracks by agents of that conspiracy. It has been ascertained that he had obtained keys, by some means or other, which gave him access to various parts of the barracks and by which means he could admit persons into the premises. It has also been discovered that Macguire had given various packets of ammunition to his visitors, and that he in other ways identified himself with the Fenian cause. It is also singular to state that, although a soldier occupying a superior position in the midst of loyal men, he has often freely expressed his opinions in favour of Fenianism, and has been repeatedly remonstrated with by his friends in the Regiment. During the excitement of the Fenian trials, at the special commission in this city, he was on duty, and in charge of a body of men at various places, and at the execution he was stationed with his company inside the New Bailey prison, when Allen, Larkin, and Gould were executed. Up to December 18 his conduct was not sufficiently demonstrative, nor had his acts been so manifest as to induce the authorities to take any decisive steps in the matter; but on the evening of that day sufficient transpired to justify his being put under arrest. This occasioned no small excitement among the men in the regiment, who although far from sympathising with Macguire's views, had a very high respect for him, and looked upon him as a man who was likely to attain a high position among them. Macguire has been connected with the regiment upwards of eight years; he joined it while in India, and is a man between twenty-five and twenty-six years of age. He is unmarried. The authorities of the 72nd held several inquiries as to the evidence against Macguire, and it was ultimately decided to commit him for trial by court-martial for complicity with the Fenian movement.

On December 23, a general court-martial assembled at Chatham, under the presidency of Colonel R. Boyle, C. B., Royal Marines, for the trial of Privates James Malony and Patrick Daly, two soldiers belonging to the 2nd battalion of the 1st Royals, on the charge of having made use of seditious language in the public streets of the town, on the 13th inst., by shouting out, "The Queen may kiss ——. I am an Irishman to the backbone, and I will swing the same as Allen and Larkin swung before. If there is any Irishman here let him fall to the rear," and other expressions of a like character. Colonel J. H. Laye, deputy judge-advocate for the district, conducted the trial. The prisoner Daly was farther charged with having assaulted Corporal Clarke, Royal Engineers, who was in charge of the guard who conveyed him to the guards-house. Both prisoners have been previously tried by court-martial, and during the time they have been in the corps they have borne very bad characters. The finding of the court-martial will not be promulgated until it has been submitted to her Majesty for approval.

On December 19 the *Gladiator*, 6, paddle sloop, 430 horse-power, Capt. E. D'O. D'A. Aplin, sailed from Portsmouth for the westward, on receipt of sudden orders, and the *Medusa*, 2, paddle sloop, Staff Commander Potter, 312 horse-power, followed at a later part of the day. The "Cromer," 4 screw gun-vessel, 60 horse power, also sailed from Portsmouth for the westward. All three vessels are supposed to have sailed under sealed orders, but it is probable that one of the three will look in at Plymouth Sound and at Falmouth for communication with the authorities at head-quarters and the rendezvous of the three will be somewhere in the latitude of the Lizards. A suspicious vessel, believed to be without national flag or papers, is reported to have been seen off the land westward. It is also reported that five war steamers are off the Irish coast, looking out for a Fenian privateer.

Applications have been made in different districts of the metropolis, by employers, to the superintendents and inspectors of police, for advice as to whether it would be prudent or advisable to discharge from their service their Irish workmen. In all cases, it may be said, the answer given was that it would be imprudent at the present time to do so.

The prisoners Burke and Casey—on whose behalf the outrage at the House of Detention professedly took place—were again brought before Sir Thomas Henry, at Bow-street, on December 21. Mr. Merriman said that his firm had just been instructed for the defence, but he had so recently received his instructions that he was totally unprepared to do anything as yet. He had not yet retained counsel. Sir Thomas Henry said the case must go on. It could not be again delayed. The cross-examination might be reserved for the next hearing. After a few witnesses had been examined, a further remand was granted.

On December 18, the two men, William Pherson Thompson and William Hogan, were again brought up on remand before Mr. Robinson Fowler, at Manchester, and a full bench of magistrates, charged with taking part in the attack on the police van on September 18. William Henry Campbell, a detective police-sergeant of London, produced a pistol, which Ebenezer Kimpell, a waggon-maker, another witness, said he had found in a waggon at the railway station. Richard Bromley, a mechanic, said he saw the prisoner Thompson taking part in the attack on the prison van. He had then whiskers, and wore a low-crowned hat. Albert Bunn, a barber at Birmingham, said he had seen Thompson three weeks ago, when he shaved off his whiskers. Mrs. Jane Hill said she saw both the prisoners in her husband's showroom on September 17, when they came to purchase pistols. Thompson had a great deal of hair on his face. William James Hill, gunmaker, husband of the last witness, produced his books to show that he sold seven revolvers on September 17. The men who bought them were the prisoners. Three of these were produced. Hogan paid 8*l.* 16s. out of a bag in which there was about 50*l.* or 60*l.* With regard to Hogan, it was stated that no new evidence had been obtained to show that he was present at the attack. He was discharged, and Thompson was committed to the assizes for complicity in the murder of Brett.

Sergeant Brett's widow has been ordered to receive 25l. from the Treasury, on the recommendation of Lord Derby.

The Orangemen of Liverpool have issued a "loyal proclamation," pledging themselves to aid to the very utmost of their power the local civil authorities in maintaining the supremacy of the law and the liberties of the people, and declaring their readiness to act at a moment's notice, either in their individual capacity as citizens, or collectively as an organized body. The proclamation calls upon the brethren to consider themselves as virtual, if not formal, special constables, using all vigilance to aid the authorities by discovering and bringing to light all secret designs against the laws and Government of the empire. The proclamation denounces in the strongest terms the nefarious and diabolical crime against society committed at Clerkenwell.

Michael Finity, a coal loader employed at the Imperial Gasworks, was brought up at Bow-street on December 20, on a warrant issued by Sir Thomas Henry, charging him with having, in the presence and hearing of divers persons, uttered and published seditious, wicked, and malicious words, and expressive ot and concerning her most gracious Majesty the Queen. Mr. Chrles South, of the Duke of Clarence, St. Pancras road, stated that on Saturday night, December 14, the prisoner was in his house, when some people were talking about the explosion, and some saying what a sad thing it was. The prisoner said, "That is not a quarter of it. That is only the beginning. We mean to blow up all the dockyards, gasworks, and prisons, and the first time that the — Queen goes to Parliament she will be shot. We have a gun that will pierce through anywhere." He also said he was a Fenian, and would spend his last shilling to blow up every gasworks in England. The prisoner said he was drunk, and recollected nothing of what he said, if he did use the language imputed to him. The landlord and two other witnesses declared the prisoner was sober, though much excited, and that the customers were much alarmed. The prisoner was remanded for inquiry as to his character.

In the case of the prosecution of Mr. John Martin and others for taking part in the Fenian funeral procession in Dublin, and uttering seditious language, the presiding magistrates announced, on December 18, their decision to receive informations and send the case for trial. The defendants entered into their own recognizances to appear for trial at the next commission, which will take place in February. The *Irish Times* remarks: "We suppose we have heard the last of the trial, and that the case is at an end, so far as the Attorney-General's intervention is concerned."

Requiem masses for the souls of Allen and the other two Manchester Fenians continue to be celebrated in various parishes in the West of Ireland. The most remarkable of these has been performed in the cathedral of Tuam, the archiepiscopal seat of Dr. M'Hale, the audience being mostly persons acquainted with the Celtic tongue only. Four clergymen were the celebrants, two being the president and one of the professors of St. Jarlath's College. Archbishop M'Hale "assisted in pontificals, and occupied the throne, and the president of St. Jarlath's addressed the congregation in Irish.

A telegram from Cork states that a Mr. John Hannon, residing near Rathcormac, who gave evidence on the trial of a Fenian head-centre, was fired at from a plantation, when riding home in the evening. Though his hat was riddled with slugs, he received but a slight wound in the head.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.*)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris" or order. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 10½d.	do.
" 4 do.	1s. 10½d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 10 1/8d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s. 10d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 9¾d.	do.
" demand	1s. 9½d.	do.
On Scotland do. On Ireland do.	1s. 9½d.	do.
On Paris do.	1s. 9½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable througnout Europe.	1s. 9½d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 17th January, 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.
London Bankers—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 3/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 ¼ "
3	do.	1/10 5/16 "
2	do.	1/10 ¼ "
1	do.	1/10 3/16 "
On demand		1/10 1/8
On Scotland		1/10 ¼

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 18th January 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ......£927,740.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ......£463,870.
RESERVE FUND ......£ 30,000.
Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 23, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., Chairman, Union Bank of Ireland.
CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London......No. 80, King William Street.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England and National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negotiates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 18th November 1867.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One sample 9-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, complete. Apply to 2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

FOR SALE.—A Collection of useful Sentences, &c., in ENGLISH and ARABIC; the whole in Roman Characters. By Bomanji Dosabhai, Moonshie, Author of "Remarks on Governments," &c. Price Rs. 2. CHESSON & WOODHALL. No. 10 Hummum Street.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

JUST LANDED ex "NELSON."

SECOND INVOICE OF CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS.—HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER, begs to inform his constituents and the public in general, that he has just imported by the above vessel, A batch of Children's double and single-seated Perambulators, with Hoods, they are neatly and tastefully lined and painted much superior in finish to the last shipment; early inspection is solicited.

THE following are for sale at the rooms of HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER, a few handsome sets of double and single plated Harness of double and single buckles, Gentlemen's and Boys' Saddles and Bridles, Woollen Rugs and Railway Wrappers, Saddle Driers, Gig and Carriage Whips of sorts, Whip Holders and Rein Clips, spare round driving Reins, a few sets of Fishing Tackles completely fitted in Mahogany cases of different prices, &c. &c.

A few handsome high-wheeled new Malvern Dog Carts painted and lined in the latest style, with best plated Lamps, Enamel Leather Aprons, Lancewood Shafts, best cloth Cushions and Falls, to match, &c. &c. &c.

STUNT'S SHOES, landed ex "WAMBOZUG."

Only a very few pairs left unsold from the above Fresh of No. 5, & 10.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER,
No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

1 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.
1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton, with moveable Driving box.
1 Nearly new Cab Buggy with Lamps.
1 English-built door Shigram, by Laing and Melvill.
1 Very handsome and small single horse miniature Brougham with circular glasses on front, with lamps, pole and shaft, by W. Kings & Co., Long Acre.
1 Ditto ditto ditto by E. Davis.
1 Ditto London Sociable ditto.
ALSO
1 New and light Palkie office Shigram with lamps and Shaft.
One nearly new English-built very small Miniature Brougham, with circular glasses on front.
And also,
A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.
One Ditto high wheeled Vaggonet with moveable Head.
One Ditto second-hand English-built Buggy, by Silk and Son.
Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.
A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.
One do. Waggonette by Barton & Son.
One handsome new Miniature Brougham, with circular Glasses in front, open back, and painted dark blue, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by P. Palliser, London.
One Ditto Ditto full size Miniature Do. with Do. by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.
One very small and light Hansom Cab, painted dark green.
A very handsome English-built Cab Buggy, painted dark green and lining to match.
And also,
A few Iron Carriage Lifters for greasing Carriages
One ditto Mail Phaeton or Waggonette, by Jones.
Just unpacked.

A fresh batch of Dog-Carts, Buggies, and Carriage Harness plated on white metal, with round reins, different colored Carriage Rugs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, patent Clips for reins, Horse, Carriage, and Cloth Brushes, Sami leathers, Horse Clothings, Gentlemen's Racing Saddles, Woollen and plated mounted Pads or Saddle Cloths for Harness, Jameison's and Jones' Harness Composition, Bradley's Plate Powder, Steel Pole Chains, Spare Steel Bridles for Carriage and Buggy Harness, &c.

A Fresh Batch of New Malvern Dog-Carts.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay; 15th Jan. 1868.

FOR SALE.

IRON ROOFS!!! Two pavillion Iron Roofs for sale, each 300 ft. by 45 ft. Apply to 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE.—A first class BROUGHAM and SOCIABLE by Edward Kesterton, both new and just received. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—A CARRIAGE and PAIR. Price one thousand rupees, Horses alone seven hundred rupees, may be seen daily from ten to twelve A. M., Elphinstone College, Gowalia Tank.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

HIGH CASTE ARAB HORSES, FOR SALE, consisting of Hunters, Chargers, Racers, and showy Saddle Horses &c. Jamasjee Cowasjee's Stables, Bhendy Bazar, Parell Road, next door to Mahomed Bauker's.

KEROSENE OIL — KEROSENE OIL — KEROSENE OIL—Price reduced to ONE RUPEE per Gallon, a parcel of this Oil of very best quality imported direct from the United States for sale at the above rates. Apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE SON & Co., No. 7, Parsee Bazar Street.

FOR SALE.—TEA, TEA, TEA.—JUST arrived per "JOHN BRIGHT," from China. The best Tea ever imported in Bombay, each kind in small Boxes.
Extra fine Pekoe Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Songhwong.—Worth Trial.
Apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

HAM IN CANVASS by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
Per lb.	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4

BACON by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire side, per lb. ...	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 2
Do. on cut ...	" 1 2	" 1 4

CHEESE by every Overland Steamer.
DOUBLE GLOSTER.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire Cheese of 25 to 30 lbs.	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 4
On cut	" 1 2	" 1 4
Berkeley and Wilts, 7 to 10 lbs.	" 1 2	" 1 2
Stilton, 8 to 12 lbs.	" 1 4	" 1 6

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS, Marine Street.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron 20, 22, and 24 gauge.
Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes.
Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Rivets, Bolts, and Nuts.
Nails, Oils, Paints, Rope.
India Rubber Sheet.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
Steam Gauges and Gauge Glasses.
Lambert's Bib and Stop Cocks.
Hardware.
Estimates given for all classes of Iron Work.
Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—Superior Golden SHERRY, 1 dozen quarts,—Rs. 16 per dozen. 2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

BASS' BEER in WOOD shortly expected. Orders registered by LYON, BROTHERS & Co. Bombay, 15th January, 1868.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows —Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

MORICE COX'S BEER just arrived. Price Rs. 5 per dozen Quarts, and Rs. 3½ per doz. Pints. Agents, THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED). Bombay, 23rd July, 1867.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.
Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.
Vieux " Do. " 18 0 "
Cognac " Do. " 16 0 "
Mr. Ayala Albrecht's Chateau D'AY Champagne, Quarts, 1 doz. in each case......Rs. 30 per case.
Pints, 2 do. do. ...... 32 "
RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL's (Edinburgh) well known Wines.
Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 per Doz.
do. " 2 " " " 29 "
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 "
" " 2 " pts. " 14 "
Old Tom " Rs. 20 "
Brandy " 1 " " 32 "
Whiskey Rs. 15 per Dozen.
1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.— FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

		Per dozen.
CLARET.	Medoc	Rs. 6-8 Pints,
	do.	" 12 " Quarts.
	St. Laurent	" 15 " "
	Chateau Beltasse	" 20 " "
CHAMPAGNE.	Moet and Chandon's	" 29 " "
COGNAC	1st quality	" 35 " "
	2nd	" 25 " "

From C. A. Kupferberg Mayence.

SPARKLING MOSELLE ...	SCHWARZBERG	" 30 " "
		" 16 " Pints.
	IMPERIAL	" 32 " Quarts.
		" 17 " Pints.
	DIE PERLE DES RHEINS	" 35 " Quarts.
	MOSELLE	" 24 " "
		" 13 " Pints.
	JOHANNISBERG	" 33 " Quarts.
		" 17-8 Pints.

HOWARD BROTHERS
WINES, BEER, AND SPIRITS.

SPIRITS.

Brandy—three brands from	Rs. 18 to 28	per case.
Gin—Old Tom, and Geneva	" 15 " 26	"
Whiskey—Royal Crown Irish	" 20	"

SPARKLING WINES

Champagne—Giesler's and Ayala Albrechts	" 27 " 38	"
Moselle—Deinhord's and Jodocius Freres	" 25 " 34	"
Burgundy—Boulan's Red and white.	" 30	"

STILL WINES.

Clarets—St. Julien to Chateau Lafitte	" 12 " 25	"
Rehnish—Deinhord's and Jodocious Freres	" 19 " 36	"
Burgundy—Bonlau's "Beamie"	" 18	"

DRY WINES.

Sherry—Five marks	" 22 " 25	"
Madeira—Very Old	" 18	"
Port—Three marks	" 21 " 25	"

MALT LIQUORS.

Ale—Bass' Allsopp, and Tennants	Rs. 5-12 to 6	per doz
Porter—Guinness' Extra Foreign Stout	" 6	" "

For sale at the Godowns 4 Meadow Street.
N.B.—Detailed price lists available at the office.
ROGHE & Co., Agents.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS' OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PURE AERATED WATERS.—TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED) invite the attention of the public to the superior quality and purity of their SUPER CARBONATED WATERS.

After attentive examination of the various methods of water filtration, and of all publications of authority upon the subject, they have finally adopted (as by far the most efficient purifiers), and for a considerable time past, used, the PATENT MOULDED CARBON FILTERS; respecting which they have the pleasure to append an extract from the report of Dr. Hassall:—

"From the foregoing experiments it appears that these Filters of compressed charcoal, possess the power of removing sulphuretted hydrogen, and other offensive and deleterious gases from impure water; that they are also capable of abstracting to a greater or less extent a variety of *soluble organic and inorganic substances held dissolved in water*; lastly, their mechanical action is very efficient. The Patent Carbon Filters, therefore possess important chemical and mechanical properties. Altogether I regard them as "the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed."

(Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M. D., Author of Food and its Adulteration, the water Supply of the Metropolis, &c. &c."

TREACHER and Co. are thus enabled to offer these Artificial Waters in a state of perfection hitherto unattainable.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
AERATED BRIGHTON SELTZER WATER as prepared at the Royal Spa.	1 8	2 0
AERATED TONIC, OR QUININE WATER, a refreshing draught, peculiarly adapted to this climate, an agreeable bitter, gives tone to the stomach, and is especially useful in sea-sickness.	1 8	2 0
AERATED LITHIA WATER, uniformly contains two or five grains of pure Carbonate of Lithia in each bottle. Made *to order* to ensure perfect freshness	3 0	3
AERATED POTASH AND SODA WATERS, guaranted to contain seven and a half grains of either Salt	0 14	1 0
AERATED GINGERADE AND LEMONADE	1 2	1 4

FRUIT SYRUPS.

Two table spoonfuls of any of these Syrups with a bottle of Soda, Potash, or Seltzer Water added, forms a most palatable and wholesome drink:—

Strawberry Syrup
Black Currant do.
Pine Apple do.
Ginger do.
Raspberry do.
Red Currant do.
Lemon do.
Raspberry Vinegar, &c.
Assorted per doz. Rs. 15. 1 4 to 1

N. B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, *to ensure the liquid to the Corks*, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

NOTICES.

NEW EDITION, FREE BY POST.—JUST Published and ready for circulation, a new edition of our Illustrated Catalogue enlarged and improved, sent free by Post on application. SOUNDY & CO.

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.—The Best and Cheapest House in the trade. 1½-inch double OG Maple 18s. per dozen, 12 feet lengths; 2-inch ditto 24s, 2½-inch ditto 30s. Rosewood and Walnut same price. GOOD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED. Gilt insides ½-inch 3s. 6d. per dozen, 6 feet; ¾-inch ditto 5s. 1¼-inch ditto 8s.

GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1-inch 10s. per dozen; 1½-inch ditto 15s.; 1¾-inch ditto 20s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.

Engravings of every description kept in stock; also some cheap Prints, 30 by 24, 9s. per dozen: Rings 2s per gross. GEORGE REES, 57; Drury Lane, London. Estab. 1800

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Road, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTANTS
(MACDOUGALL'S PATENT):—

	Cash on delivery. Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as.
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT POWDER, FOR GENERAL PURPOSES OF DISINFECTION.		
In Bags of 28 lbs. or 56 lbs. each, per cwt.	10 0	12 0
In Casks of 200 lbs., each	20 0	24 0
In Bottles with dredger tops, each	0 8	0 10
In Packets of 1 lb. each	0 4	0 5
In Packets of 4 lbs., each	0 12	1 0
Tin Dredgers for above to contain about 1lb., each	1 0	1 4
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING FLUID, for dilution with water and use where the Powder is inapplicable.		
In quart Bottles, each	0 12	1 0
" " per dozen	8 0	10 0
In Gallon Jars (Jars extra) per gallon	4 0	5 0
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT PREPARED CARBOLIC ACID (FOR SEWAGE PURPOSES) in casks of 30 to 60 gallons each, (casks extra) per gallon	1 8	2 0
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID (No. 4 WHITE). In Jars or Gallons each, and casks of 50 to 66 Gallons (casks or jars extra) per Gallon	4 0	5 0
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID SOAPS, for cleansing and disinfecting purposes and destruction of parasitic insects.		
Dark quality in Canisters of 5 lbs., each	1 12	2 0
White quality " per lb.	0 8	0 10
Hard Yellow (a capital bath Soap in Skin disease) per bar of about 4 lbs.	1 12	2 0
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID TOILET SOAPS (WHITE).		
In small bars, each	0 12	1 0
In Tablets, each	0 6	0 8
In boxes of 3 tablets, each	1 0	1 4
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID OINTMENT, for cure of skin disease, &c. &c., in Animals, 1 lb. Jars, each	1 0	1 4

N. B.—SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES, BY THE SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co., Limited.
Bombay and Poona.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received. FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornaments just unpacked. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent. Marines, changing and animated groups. Views for Albums. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes. FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.
BOMBAY AND LOCLE SWITZERLAND.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND OPTICIANS.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Pugal.)

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

CASHMEER AND UMRITSUR.
SHAWL DEPOT AND AGENCY.

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, have the honor to inform those who have hitherto been pleased to deal with them, and the public of India in general, that they continue to supply either—at once from their own extensive Stores,—or to order, when special patterns or manufactures may be required,—every article made of Shawl, wool, (technically known as Pushmeena, because manufactured of Pushm,) and that they now have a large and varied Stock of genuine Cashmeer Shawls (long and square), and Umritsur ditto, which designation includes the looms of Noorpoor, Jelalpoor, Loodeeana, &c., &c. Their Muleeda shawls, long and square, braided in Silk and of the newest patterns, are very handsome, and peculiarly suited for cold climates, Muleeda is sold (as also Puttoo) in pieces.

Their Chogas, Opera Cloaks, Table Covers, &c., (prepared to order chiefly) are universally sought after. Their Dress pieces, Capes, Polkas, &c., similarly prepared to order) are the admiration of all purchasers, while their Chudders (woven of the finest Cashmeer shawl-wool thread) have obtained a world wide reputation. No less than four hundred were sold at the last Paris and London Exhibitions, and the enquiries for them in Paris, this year, were so numerous that D. S. and C. M. feel assured thousands might have been disposed of, had they been available. Varieties of these are on hand, with needle-work Shawl border, braid borders and plain black borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs., according to quality and work. The price of the more ordinary ones is from 33 to 37 Rs.

The Silks, manufactured to the order of Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, have been greatly admired; and it may be stated, in witness of their claim to public support, in every branch of their business, that they hold Certificates of Honorable mention, Silver medals without end from Paris, London, Lahore, Jubbulpore and Agra, and one of the three gold medals awarded by the Punjab Exhibition of 1864, in proof of the superior excellence of the items they exhibited.

They are prepared to receive orders from Officers Commanding Regiments, European or Native, Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, for Silk Sashes, Kummerbunds, Pugrees, &c. but require samples, as a guide, in most instances, as patterns vary so much.

Note.—Messrs. Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, General Agents, take the opportunity of stating that with the view of saving all unpleasant references, their prices are fixed, and that they will on no account, abate anything on the same, whether the orders they may be favored with are large or small.

Those who are good enough to favor them with orders will be pleased to furnish their full address.

☞ Detailed List of goods, with approximate prices, will be furnished on application.

DAVEE SAHAEE & CHUMBA MULL.
Shawl Dealers and Agents.
Umritsur, 1st October 1867.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate of hose for annual Policies.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£ s. d.
Fire premiums	1862	300,690 15 11
Do.	1863	341,668 3 2
Do.	1864	406.403 13 10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735 10 8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£ s. d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150 18 6
Do.	1862	105,703 1 11
Do.	1864	152,159 2 0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residens in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Dangerous Diseases—How many life-long maladies spring from neglecting trifling symptoms! The pimple, readily curable in the nursery, becomes, through carelessness, the irremediable torment of after life. With a knowledge of the curative powers of Holloway's Ointment and Pills those who fail to use them for extirpating the first seeds of hereditary ailments will deserve the punishment resulting from their folly. Holloway's remedies will remove eruptions of the skin, scorbutic diseases, and scrofula, and heal every description of ulcer, wound or abrasion. By the use of Holloway's excellent, speedy, and safe medicaments, much pain and immense expense will be saved, and a great benefit be conferred on the present and succeeding generations.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Revenue—nearly £1,000 per diem.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India (inclusive of Bonuses) alone exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL MCCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.
Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
Agents— EWART, LATHAM & Co.
City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD.)
Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
" THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
Secretary—D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Premptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Polices or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupees.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charge by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particulars favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whose term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	9
50	33	0	0	5	14	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	3	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PRMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary, for Western India.
Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay, 22nd July 1867.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency is now reduced to (6) Six annas per cent per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

STATIONERY.

TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, beg to state that they are supplied with Stationery exclusively from Messrs. DELA RUE & Co., the superior quality of whose manufactures is well known. The rates of charge are as low as possible for goods of the quality, and may fairly challenge comparison with those of any other house in the Presidency.

The following are imported in frequent consignments to ensure freshness, and besides these, others of less thickness and glaze, at lower rates. A fresh supply has just been received.

PAPERS.

The sizes of Papers are of the Folded Sheet, of Large Post 8vo., 8¼ by 5¼ inches; of Medium 8vo, 8 by 5 inches; of Post 8vo., 7 by 4½ inches; of Albert 6¼ by 3¾ inches of Queen's 5¼ by 3¾ inches.

IN PACKETS CONTAINING FIVE QUIRES EACH.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Improved Superfine Satin Double Thick Cream Laid Note Extra Glazed, Post 8vo.......per packet.	2 0	2 4
Ditto ditto Albert's...... do. ...	1 14	2 0
Ditto ditto Queen's...... do. ...	1 12	1 14
Extra Thick Burnish Vellum Cream Laid Note, Post 8vo......per packet	1 12	2 0
Ditto ditto Albert's...... do. ...	1 8	1 12
Ditto ditto Queen's...... do. ...	1 6	1 8
Improved Extra Super Double Thick Blue Laid Note, Post 8vo......per packet.	2 8	2 12
Ditto ditto Albert's...... do. ...	2 6	2 8
Ditto ditto Queen's...... do. ...	2 4	2 6
Water Lined (Linear) Satin; Highly Glazed; Amber, Blue, Cream, Rose, and Violet:—		
Medium 8vo......per packet.	1 8	1 12
Post 8vo...... do. ...	1 6	1 8
Albert's...... do. ...	1 4	1 6

THIN PAPER.
(*For Overland or Inland Postage.*)

Extra Super, Blue Laid and Blue Wove, Extra Super Cream Laid and Cream Wove:—		
Large Post 8vo......per packet.	1 6	1 8
Post 8vo...... do. ...	1 2	1 4
Thin Water Lined (Linear) Satin; Amber, Blue, Cream, Rose, and Violet:—		
Large Post 8vo......per packet.	1 8	1 12
Post 8vo...... do. ...	1 6	1 8

MOURNING NOTE.

Improved Superfine Double Thick Cream Laid Note Extra Glazed, with Broad, Middle, or Narrow Border:—		
Post 8vo......per packet.	2 6	2 8
Albert's...... do. ...	1 14	2 0
Queen's...... do. ...	1 12	1 14

THIN MOURNING NOTE.

Extra Super Cream Laid, of any Border:—		
Large Post 8vo......per packet.	2 0	2 4
Post 8vo...... do. ...	1 6	1 8

ENVELOPES.

The sizes of Envelopes to take Paper folded in three are:—
For Large Post 8vo, and Medium 8vo......No. 8½
" Post 8vo ...... " 4½
" Albert's ...... " 2½
" Queen's ...... " 1½
To take paper folded in four Crossways:—
For Large Post 8vo and Medium 8vo......Nos. 4½ & 5
" Post 8vo ...... " 2½ & 3½
" Albert's and Queen's...... " 1½
To take paper folded in four, Lengthways:—
For Large Post 8vo, and Medium 8vo......No. 12
" Post 8vo. and Albert's...... " 11
" Queen's...... " 10

ENVELOPES, IN BOXES OF 100 EACH,

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Improved Super Satin, Double Thick Cream Laid, Extra Glazed per box, No. 4½	1 8	1 10
Ditto ditto " 3½	1 4	1 6
Ditto ditto " 2½	1 2	1 4
Ditto ditto " 1½ & 10	1 0	1 2
Ditto ditto " 11	1 6	1 8
Extra Thick Burnished Vellum " 4½	1 4	1 6
Ditto ditto.... Nos. 2½, 3½, & 11	1 2	1 4
Ditto ditto " 1½ & 10	1 0	1 2
Water Lined (Linear), Highly Glazed; Amber Blue, Cream, Rose, and Violet per box, Nos. 12 & 8½	1 4	1 6
Ditto ditto " 11 & 4½	1 2	1 4
Ditto ditto No. 2½	1 0	1 2
Thin Extra Super Overland and Inland Envelopes, Blue Laid, Blue Wove, Cream Laid, and Cream Wove, per box, Nos. 12 & 8½	1 0	1 4
Ditto ditto ditto Nos. 11 & 5	1 0	1 4
Thin Water Lined (Linear), Satin; Amber Blue, Cream, Rose and Violet per box, Nos. 12 & 8½	1 0	1 4
Ditto ditto ditto " 11 & 5	1 0	1 2

MOURNING ENVELOPES.
(*In boxes of six dozen each.*)

Improved Super Double Thick Cream Laid, of any Border, per box, Nos. 11 & 4½	1 6	1 8
Ditto ditto ditto Nos. 10, 2½, & 4½	1 4	1 6
Thin Mourning Envelopes, Extra Super Cream Laid, of any border, per box, Nos. 12 & 8½	1 8	1 10
Ditto ditto " 11 & 5	1 6	1 8

Wedding Stationery "Foolscap," and Official papers, Official and Demi-official Envelopes, &c., &c.

SOLID SKETCH BLOCKS,
Of best quality; for Water Colour drawing, &c.

PLAIN.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Impl. 4to, 14½ by 10½ inches,	3	12.	4	0
" 8vo, 10½ by 7¼ "	1	8.	1	12
Royal 4to, 11½ by 9¼ "	2	8.	2	12
" 8vo, 9¼ by 5¾ "	1	4.	1	8
Med. 4to, 10½ by 8¼ "	2	4.	2	8
" 8vo, 8¼ by 5¼ "	1	0.	1	4
Demy 4to, 9 by 7¼ "	1	8.	1	12
" 8vo, 7¼ by 4½ "	0	14.	1	0

HALF BOUND, WITH BELLOWS POCKET.

Impl. 4to,	8	8.	9	8
" 8vo,	4	8.	5	0
Royal 8vo,	3	4.	3	8
Med. 8vo,	2	8.	2	12
Demy 8vo,	2	4.	2	8

Office Requisites of every description.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.
J. Alexander Hankey, Esq.—Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life.		Age next birth-day.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively.	
	With profits.	Without profits.		One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	43 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the Lndon Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 7th December 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 19, Meadow Street.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
By order of the Committee of Adjustment.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY next, the 27th instant, at one o'clock P. M., at his Rooms, in Meadow Street, the effects of the late Captain P. Barlow, H. M.'s 45th Regiment of Foot, consisting of Regimental Uniforms, Wearing Apparel, Books, Overland Trunks lined with Tin, air tight case and sundries.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
No. 19, Meadow Street, Bombay, 22nd January, 1868.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—
7 Bales Grey Madapollams.
5 " " Shirtings.
3 " " Jacconets.
4 " " T. Cloths.
On account of the concerned:—
1 Bale 8½ lbs. Shirtings ex "Overland" sea damaged.
1 " 7 " do. do. do.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

HILL TEAS.—From the Deyra Doon Tea Company in tins of 2 and 5 lbs. each, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 8 each.

GOLDEN SHERRY.—A sound safe Wine at Rs. 16 per dozen. Parties wishing to sample same may have a bottle for Rs. 1/8.

CLARET.—A light breakfast Wine, Rs. 9 per dozen, to close a shipment.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 23rd instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Apollo Street 4 Casks of assorted fresh preserved provisions, containing fresh Salmons, Herrings, Haddocks, Beef and Pork Sausages, Greenpeas, Carrots, Parsnips, Mock Turtle Soup, Hare, Hotch Potch, Oxtails, Vegetable and other Soups, Essence of Beef, Raspberry, Strawberry, Gouseberry and Apricot, Jams, Greengages, Orange Marmalade, Red Currant Jelly, short bread in Tins, Malt Vinegar, Whisky and Ginger Wine, Oatmeal, finest Hams, Bacons, &c. &c. by John Gillon and Co., a few casks of Black Currants, and a few bales of Piece Goods &c.

On account and risk of the first purchaser Hassum Nathoo—

B. and N.—5,799 &c.—10 bales of damaged Twist No. 30 to 50.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ENGLISH-BUILT BROUGHAM, &c., AT FALKLAND ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have been instructed to sell by public auction at his residence Falkland Road, the property of Francis Fernandez, Esq., (deceased), the same consisting of cut glassware, Dinner, Tea and Dessert Services, plated Dishcovers, Curry dishes, Cruet, Egg, Pickle and Liquor frames, Salvers, spoons and forks, Knives, Candlesticks, &c., and the furniture carved Blackwood, such as Circular, Dining, Card, Pier and Sofa Tables, conversation and Ottoman couches, Drawing-room and Easy chairs, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Cupboards, Wardrobes, chest of Drawers, Screens, Hanging eight-light Crystal Chandaliers, Wall Shades, Argand lamps, Engravings, Pier and Toilet glasses, Blackwood and Iron 4 post Bedsteads, Dressing and Washing Tables, Vases, Dispense and other articles, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

One English-built brougham with pole and spare circular glass and frame, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view 3 days prior to the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Good Crown Port Wine, Ginger Wine, and Castillian Brandy, &c. Prices moderate.

Just received a fresh batch of best Younger's Pale Ale in Quarts, and boxes of Brown Bar Soap.

One Slate Miniature Billiard Table with balls, cues, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1868.

G. B. GLADDING.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 P. M., G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms in Rampart Row:—

10 Cases Yellow Metal Sheathing 10 by 14 inches.

On account of the first purchaser Cowasjee Ardaseer Furdoonjee:—

Candlesticks, Salt Cellars, Cups and Saucers, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, Call Bells, Cheroots, Oilmanstores, Eau de Cologne, a few Boxes St. Julian Claret, &c. &c.

WEEKLY SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES.
At 3 o'clock precisely,
1 Brougham and 1 Shigram.
1 Phaeton Horse and Harness complete.
A Riding Horse.

The following property will be sold by G. B. GLADDING (by order of the Sheriff of Bombay) on the dates specified.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P. M., on the premises, a dwelling-house and premises situate No. 31, Khuterwady, near Withul Wady.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 P. M., on the premises, a dwelling-house and premises, No. 6, Fofulwady.

For further information apply at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 o'clock P. M., G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction, at Mandvee Bunder, by order of the Sheriff of Bombay:—

8	Packages	Wool.
30	"	Buddams or Almonds.
1	Box containing	Green Chalk.
1600	Packages containing	Red Chalk.
21	" "	Wallnuts.
103	" "	Plums.
32	" "	Dry Dates.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

BROWN'S PATENT CAMP COOKING STOVES. This little apparatus may be placed any where, and will bake, boil, &c., with either wood or coal. Complete, with smoke pipe and cooking utensils. Price Rs. 80.

Patent Grindstone of various sizes.

Wall Papers of very fine colors.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1868. G. B. GLADDING.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M., the undermentioned Goods, viz.:—

4	Bales	Post Board.
1	Case	Embroidered Muslin.
1	"	Lamma.
2	"	Colored Striped Muslin.
2	"	Assorted Fancy Piece Goods.
3	"	White Lappets.
3	"	Coloured do.
4	"	Grass Cloth.
2	"	Boots by Dawson.
1	"	Transparent and Colored Stereoscopic Slides.
1	"	Fancy Glass Ware.
4	"	Vesta Wax Matches.
38	"	Matches No. 1/39.
4	Bales	Brown Paper.
8	Cases	Sponge.
20	"	Sardines, large size.

On account of the concerned ex "Courier de Bombay" from Bordeaux:—

L D 1 at 10—10 Bales Brown Packing Paper.

On account of Becher Jairaz:—

150 Piece, White Lappets.

An Invoice of 17 Packages of Perfumery, by J. Grossmith and Sons, containing assorted Perfumes, Lavender Water, Cosmetics, Essence of Peppermints, Golden and Macassar Oil, O. B. W. Soap, Mallow, Prize Medal, and Railway Soaps and Hair Powders, &c. &c. &c.

2 Cases Plated Tea Spoons.
1 " Buggy Whips.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises of the Bombay Presidency Bank Limited, by order of the Liquidators, an assortment of Office Furniture and a few lots of Stationery.

The Bank's strong room will also be offered for sale. It can be inspected on application at the Bank during the hours of business.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1868.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES GEDDES at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. AGENTS—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. AND W. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.